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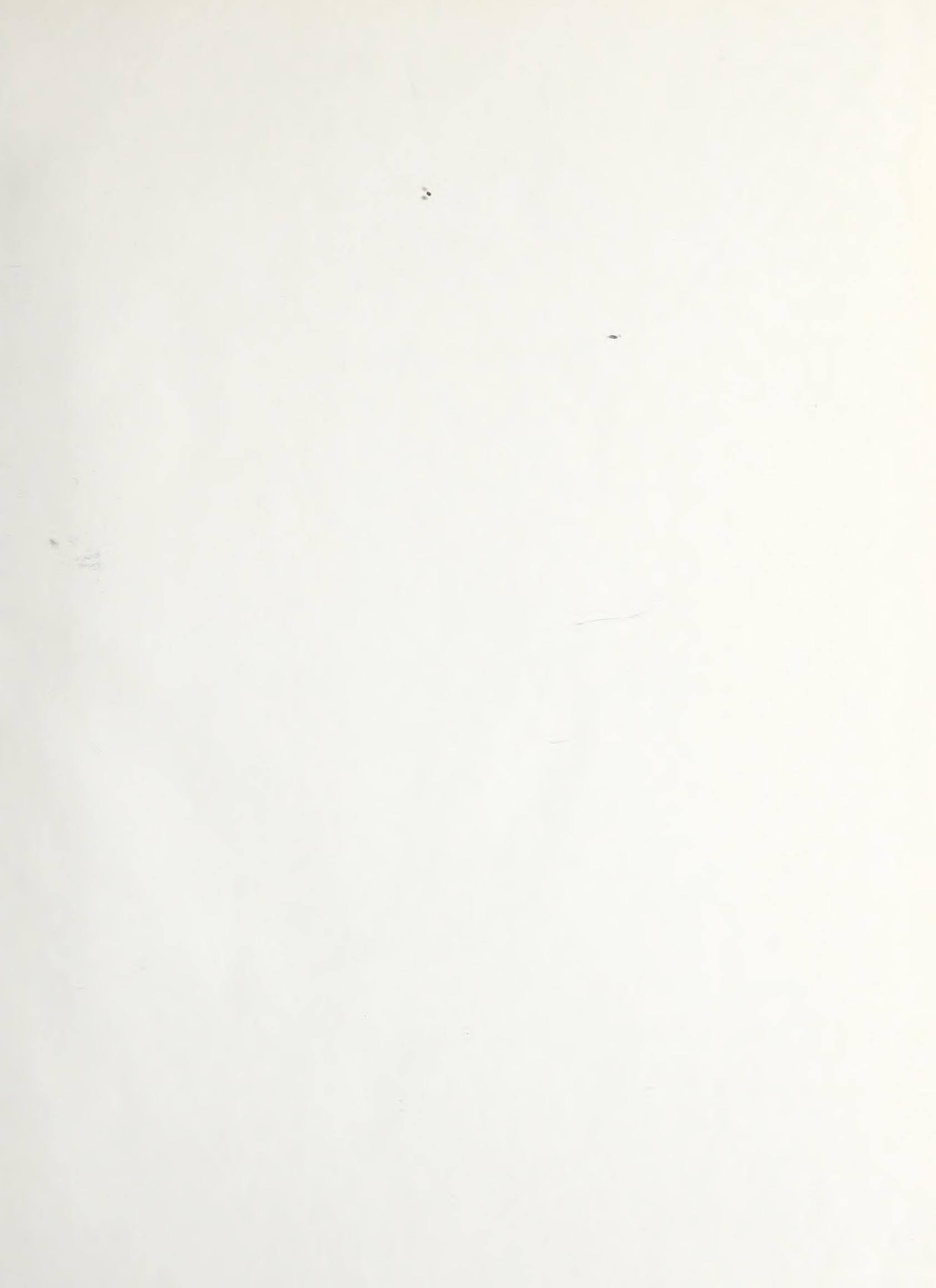
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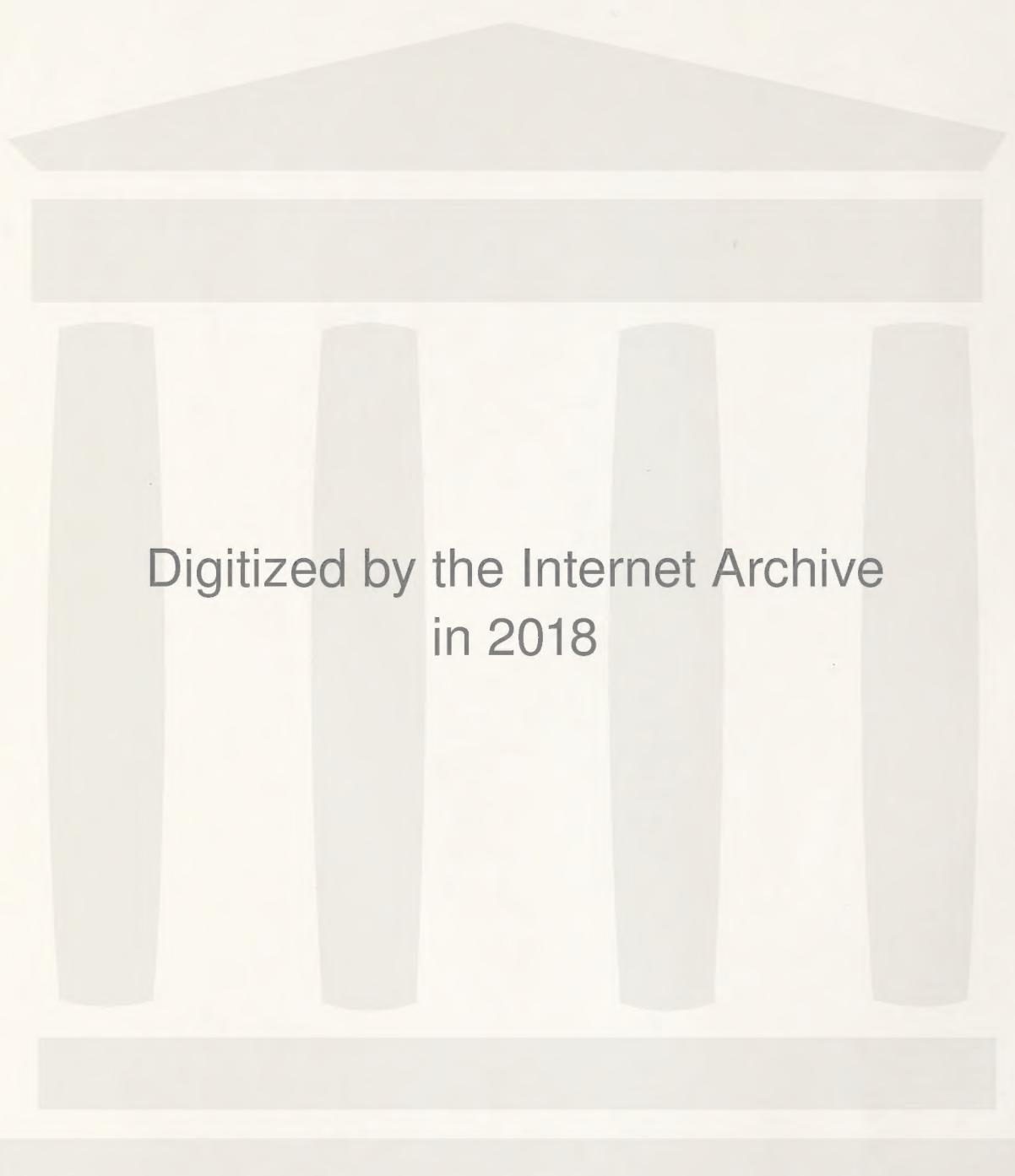
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A
CALDWELL • FAMILY TREE

Volume 1

THE

PATERNAL ANCESTORS

OF

GRACE AND WALTER CALDWELL

Sponsored By
GRACE (CALDWELL) HALL
(MRS. J. VINCENT HALL)

Winter Address, Louisville, Kentucky
Summer Address, Orleans, Massachusetts

Compiled By
MERTON TAYLOR GOODRICH
Genealogist, Keene, New Hampshire

From data obtained by Mrs. Hall and Mr. Goodrich by
search in original records and documents, and in many
publications, all sources being carefully compared,
and all data authenticated.

- 1957-1959

1996 1997 1998

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Gift '61

Grace Caldwell Hall
Oxleas, Mass.

HFT. III

PRESENTATION

These Three Volumes are
presented to
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of
Grace Caldwell Hall
December 1960.

1613369

PROFACE

The purpose underlying the compilation of this family tree was to learn the life stories of as many ancestors as possible. Finding qualifications for displaying coats of arms or for membership in patriotic and historical societies, while interesting, was only incidental to the main purpose. Finding relationships to famous people was likewise another secondary purpose.

All those objectives have been achieved.

It has been said that God must love common people because he makes so many of them. This family tree contains the biographies of many common people. It also contains the biographies of men and women who resolutely endured great suffering and privation, who carved homes out of the wilderness, who overcame the obstacles that confronted them, who conquered ill health and achieved prominence, who bravely fought against the Indians, and just as bravely fought for freedom.

Ancestors have been found who followed nearly every trade, occupation, and profession. The narratives reveal many unusual romances and adventures. Besides, connections with lines of Royalty are not lacking.

The work is based primarily on original sources --- town, county, colonial, state, federal, church, and cemetery records --- and upon reliable published authorities which in turn are based upon such records. Many printed state aids have been corrected by the use of these basic records. The number of authorities which were consulted without obtaining any pertinent data is too great to count, and the number of authorities actually used is enormous.

Mr. Goodrich has been actively but intermittently engaged in the compilation and revision of the data, and the writing of the narratives for more than sixteen years, and Mrs. Hall began collecting data long before he started his work.

The system used for the arrangement of the data is explained in a special section written for that purpose (see introductory pages vii to ix), and the four indexes (which are included in Volume Three) furnish means of finding not only all the ancestors, but also the places where they lived, and the names of persons closely related to them.

This family tree consists of all the paternal ancestors, who are now known, of Walter Evans Caldwell and his sister Grace (Caldwell) Hall.

The maternal ancestors of Grace and Walter Caldwell constitute a separate family tree, also of three volumes, entitled a Ray Family Tree, completed in 1958.

A CALENDAR CHART TREE

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE

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in

SET NUMBER 6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due all who have cooperated in the preparation of this manuscript. It is impossible to name every one, but worthy of special mention are the many helpful officials, town clerks, registers of deeds and probates, custodians of state vital records, and librarians. Such research was carried on in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord, N. H. The Director, Mr. Philip H. Guyot, and the librarian, Miss Charlotte D. Conover, are always glad to help. The greatest amount of work was done in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in Boston, Mass. Under the efficient direction of the librarian, Doctor Arthur Adams, his entire staff are most cooperative.

The sponsor and compiler are extremely grateful to all those who have sent in data about their families and their ancestors, and credit is given them specifically in the family histories.

It is admitted that to produce a work of this kind without a few errors is impossible, but great effort has been made to reduce the errors in this work to a negligible number.

Mr. Godfrich is happy to state that compiling this family tree for Mrs. Hall has been a delightful experience, because at all times, Mrs. Hall has shown an understanding of the problems, delays, and difficulties involved, and an appreciation of the effort exerted to make this a work of outstanding merit.

EXPLANATION OF ARRANGEMENT OF DATA

The data in this family tree are arranged according to the plan known as the American Ancestor Album. The chief advantages of this plan are: (1) it provides an orderly arrangement for all data; (2) it provides room for all the details; and (3) items or whole family histories may be added in the correct places, at any time during the compilation, without disturbing the data already found. This plan is called an album because in it there is a place for a full picture of every ancestor --- his family history or the narrative of his life and adventures --- and every known ancestor is in his place.

This system was originated by Herton Taylor Goodrich, and was developed during twenty-five years of experimentation. It has been adopted by many genealogists, both amateur and professional. In its present form, it has now been in use many years. It is based on several original ideas, and is the result of trying many different systems, blanks, and charts, and adding the best features of each to these basic principles.

This plan has many advantages. It proceeds from the nearest ancestors to the more remote; as more remote ancestors are found, they may be added at the end of the list, not at the beginning, thus avoiding a displacement of the whole line; stories and other information may also be added by merely inserting the new material, and the compilation is just as orderly as before; the data are assembled in definite sections or units called lines; all the data concerning the paternal ancestors in each line are collected into this unit; data about the wives of these ancestors are included with references to their lines; by means of numbers, the ancestors are easily found or referred to; there is plenty of room for all details, items of evidence, and authorities; and the entire family tree may be read like a book from left to right, from the top down, and page by page.

All the ancestors are numbered. The person whose ancestors are being traced is number one (1). His father is number two (2). His mother is (3). His father's father, that is, his paternal grandfather is (4). Similarly, his father's mother is (5). The parents of his mother, that is, his maternal grandparents are (6) and (7). These numbers are found in this way. The number of every father in the line is twice the number of his child. The number of every mother is one more than the number of her husband. Hence, the number of a mother is never divisible by two, and is always a number such as 5, 11, 77, 79, 343, and so on.

Each line begins with a mother. Each mother is the most recent or the first ancestor in each line. The name of the mother with whom the line begins is the name of her line. Her number is the number of her line.

For example, one of the mothers in this family tree is Hannah Firman, who is number (39), and there is a reference to her in the Synopsis of Line 19 (page 89). All data in regard to her are in the family history of her husband, Jacob Shepard (38, line 19, p. 90). With her begins the Hannah Firman Line, which is line-number 39. All data about the direct paternal ancestors of Hannah Firman are in Line 38.

Her mother was Abigail Bent, number (79), and there is a reference to her in the Synopsis of Line 30 (page 115). All data about Abigail are in the family history of her husband Benjamin Firman (78, line 39), and all data about the direct paternal ancestors of Abigail are in the Abigail Bent Line, which is Line 79. This line begins on (page 145).

The lines are placed in the sequence of the magnitude of their numbers, 77, 79, 81, and so on. If no data have been compiled about any line, it is omitted, and the next higher numbered lines about which something is known follow in order of magnitude. Also, as this family tree contains only the paternal lines of Grace and Walter Caldwell, all their maternal lines are excluded and constitute a separate family tree. Hence there are no lines in this volume such as 5, 7, and 15, because they are some of the maternal lines of Grace and Walter.

During the process of compilation, it frequently happens that a line remains blank for awhile. Then, if the plan of the American Ancestor Album is used, when the new data on that line are found, they are merely inserted where they belong, without rearranging or rewriting the older material. This is one of the most unique features of this system.

During the compilation, the use of looseleaf notebooks is recommended, and what has been said about the insertion of whole new lines of data applies equally well to notes on single pages. They may be added at any time without disturbing or crowding the old data.

In this system, data about the ancestors in one line are not scattered over many irregularly placed pages. All the data about the ancestors in any line are placed together in a unit, like the chapter of a book. Each line contains copious references to other lines. Except for necessary references and relationships, no line contains data about other ancestral branches which have been traced.

The first part of each line is a synopsis, showing on one page the names of all the direct ancestors known in that line, the wives who were mothers in this line, the connections with other lines, the numbers of the ancestors, their principal places of residence, and the years of the births, marriages, and deaths of the direct ancestors as far as known. The most recent ancestor is at the top. The reader goes down the page as he goes farther and farther back into the past. The addition of more remote ancestors is therefore made at the bottom of the list.

The ancestors in each line are listed at the left, each preceded by his number in parentheses. The name of the father is directly beneath that of his child. The mother's name is set over to the right and is followed by her number which provides a reference for her line. This plan avoids tedious repetition. It also avoids the confusion of running one branch over several pages like a vine, or having several branches on one page like a pile of brush.

The second part of each line contains the family histories of all the ancestors in that line, including their wives. As the father is considered the head of the family, each family history is under the heading of the father's name. In the heading also appears the number of the father. Consequently, the family histories are arranged in the same order as the names in the synopsis, the smallest numbers within the line coming first. Thus a systematic arrangement is preserved, and at the same time are included all the sources of date, copies of documents, evidence of descent and relationship, dates, a list of the children and the persons they married, and many other items. Best of all, there is room for the stories which make the ancestors stand out from the background of statistics as real vital personalities.

A few lines of Duccoon ancestry are given in a more condensed form, with references to published authorities where more details may be found.

If a line consists of only one known family, it is numbered and named as usual, but the synopsis is omitted as all the data are included in the family history. If all that is known about a line consists of a few notes, these appear as a story about the mother in the narrative of her husband's family.

If in a line an ancestor is found who is identical with an ancestor in another line, this common ancestor retains the number which fell to him in the first line in which he was discovered, regardless of the magnitude of the number which would normally be his in the new line. All this is fully covered by cross-references in the proper places. His family history and the narratives of his paternal ancestors are in the line where he first appeared. In instances where there is a common ancestor, if a daughter merely forms a connecting link between one line and another, the connection is explained by a note in her father's line. If two lines are traced to the same ancestor thru his first and second wives respectively, the wives receive the different numbers that they would have taken if their marriages had been with different husbands, but their one husband retains the number that came to him when he was first found.

In many cases, the family histories of the brothers and sisters of an ancestor are added to his narrative, as collateral branches, but under his general heading. Their numbers are the same as his with the suffix of a Roman numeral corresponding to the order of their birth.

This plan requires the purchase of no charts or blanks. It may be handwritten or typewritten on plain paper. There is no patent or copyright on this system. Everyone may use it free. Anyone may adopt it in whole or in part.

MEANING OF ABBREVIATIONS

General Statements:

Standard authorities of broad scope, such as Genealogies of Watertown Families, by Henry Bond, are frequently referred to by the surname of the author.

When specific authorities are cited for a family history, and abbreviations are used, their meanings are explained in the narratives.

Names of states, when used as part of a place of residence, are abbreviated according to common usage, or written in full.

When all the towns mentioned in a family history are in the same state, the abbreviation for the name of the state is usually not repeated after it has been used once. It is understood that all places in any clearly defined portion of the narrative are located in the same state, colony, or English county unless otherwise designated.

Volumes and pages of periodicals, original records of deeds, and the like are indicated by a pair of numbers, separated by a colon. The number preceding the colon is the volume, the numbers following it are the page or pages. For example: Register, 86:57,58,126-131 means the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume 86, pages 57 and 58 and pages from 126 to 131 inclusive.

Names of months, except May, June, and July, are abbreviated by the use of the first three letters of the month for all months, including September.

Dates are written in the order: day, month, and year, as 11 Nov. 1957. Sometimes, when an old record does not give the name of the month, it is written: 4 d 6 m 1786.

The maiden name of a married woman is written in parentheses, followed by her husband's surname. Thus the wife of Alexander Bragg is Elizabeth (Luther) Bragg.

During the compilation, consecutive page numbers were not assigned until all the data were compiled, and it was frequently necessary to refer to an item on a certain page of a family. These references consist of three numbers, separated by hyphens. The first number is the number of the line, the second is the number of the family, and the third is the page of the family where the item is located. For example: (7-28-3) means page 3 of family 28 in line 7.

When citing original records of deeds, three dates are important: first, the date when the deed was made, and this is preceded by the word "dated;" second, the date when the grantor made oath before a magistrate that he acknowledged the transaction to be his free act and deed, and this date is preceded by the abbreviation, "ack.;" and third, the date the abbreviation, "rec." Sometimes a deed was acknowledged on the day it was made, sometimes several weeks afterward. There are several cases where a deed was not recorded for twenty or thirty years after it was made.

List of Specific Abbreviations:

adm. administration
 admr. administrator
 Am. Gen. The American Genealogist (magazine)

b. with names of persons, born
 b. in comparisons of relationships, brothers
 bap. baptized
 bur. buried

c. in comparisons of relationships, cousins
 ch. children
 Co. referring to localities, county
 Co. or co. referring to military service, company
 CR county records of deeds, see LR
 CR church records

d. in ages, days; in dates, day
 d. in values, pence
 d. with names of persons, died
 dau. daughter

exec. executor

fam. family

GR gravestone or cemetery record

HFT. Hall Family Tree, a symbol identifying these pages from other works of the compiler

int. m. intentions of marriage published

l. in money, pounds
 LR land records

m. in ages, months; in dates, month
 m. with names of persons, married
 MSS. manuscripts

MSR Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution

MTC Merton T. Goodrich, used after a comment or conclusion of the compiler

NEHGS New England Historic Genealogical Society
 NHHS New Hampshire Historical Society

orig. original; authorities cited 'at' this designation mean original records or manuscripts; without this designation, the authority is a published record.

p. or pp.	page or pages, respectively
prob.	probably
PR	probate records
r.	older places of residence
Record	New York Genealogical and Biographical Record
Register	New England Historical and Genealogical Register, sometimes shortened to Reg.
Reg. or reg.	referring to military service, regiment
s.	in comparisons of relationships, sisters
s. or sh.	in values, shillings
St.	referring to locations, street
St.	referring to churches or parishes, Saint
TH	town history, preceded by the name of the town, and usually followed by the name of the author
TR	town records, a published record unless accompanied by "orig."
unm.	unmarried
VHS	Vermont Historical Society
VR	vital records
VS	Vital Statistics, used with a state Bureau of Vital Statistics
wit.	witnesses
ye	in AGO, YOAG.

LINES OF ANCESTRY
and
FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE ANCESTORS

Line 1
THE GRACE CALDWELL LINE
The Paternal Line
Synopsis

(1) GRACE RAY CALDWELL, b. 1829;
the sponsor for the compilation of this family tree;
r. 1957, Louisville, Ky., and Orleans, Mass.;
m. 1913, John Vincent Goldsborough Hall;
his ancestors constitute a separate family tree.

(2) WILLIAM ERVIN CALDWELL, b. 1858, d. 1938;
r. many places chiefly Chicago and Louisville;
m. 1885, Elaine Antoinette Hall (3).

(4) JAMES CALDWELL, b. 1836 or 1837, d. 1863;
r. Perry and Havana, N. Y.;
m. 1856, Henrietta Greene. (5).

(8) GORDON CALDWELL, b. 1805, d. 1885;
r. Wilbraham and Monson, Mass., Perry and
Wellesville, N. Y.;
m. 1826, Candace Hixter. (9).

(16) DANIEL CALDWELL, b. 1762, d. 1839;
r. Wilbraham, Mass.;
m. (2nd) 1798, Grace Beebe (17).

(32) DANIEL CALDWELL, b. 1735, d. 1777;
r. Springfield and Wilbraham, Mass.;
m. 1757, Junice Burt (33).

(64) DANIEL CALDWELL, b. 1710, d. 1791;
r. Hartford, Conn., Springfield and Wilbraham,
Mass.;
m. 1732, Mary Harriner (65).

(128) MATTHEW CALDWELL, b. 1668, d. 1719;
r. Hartford, Conn.;
m. 1695, Abigail Beckley (129).

(256) THOMAS CALDWELL, b. before 1638, d. 1694;
colonial pioneer to Hartford, Conn., from
northern Scotland before 1652;
m. 1658, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Wilson . . . (257).
(See also Tables 6-9 and 895 of Paternal Ancestors.)

Family History

2

WILLIAM ERWIN CALDWELL,

father of Grace Ray Caldwell (1) and son of James (4), was born 22 Feb. 1856, at Lanesville, Schuyler County, N. Y. He was born in the house of his grandfather Greene, on the east side of the street about a half block from Non-tour Falls at the head of Main Street. His brother Eddie was born there also.

In 1853, his father James took the family to visit his grandfather, Gordon Caldwell, at Wolesville, N. Y. While there his father caught pneumonia and died suddenly. The widow and her two boys, Willie aged five, and Eddie aged three, went back to Lanesville to live in the old home with their mother's sister, Marietta, "Aunt Met" as she was always called. As their only income was the interest on about \$100., and what they could earn as day laborers, they had a difficult time bringing up the family, and the struggle was too much for the women. By 1868, the mother had contracted consumption, and she and her sister decided that the boys would have to be farmed out. Next year, in 1869, Aunt Met married Abram Schler of Ulster County. Within two years, Abram became ill with tuberculosis, and was an invalid for three years until he died in 1874. After his death, Aunt Met nursed her sister Henrietta for four more years. In all, Aunt Met cared for her husband and sister for about ten years.

Willie is described as always a very neat looking boy with piercing brown eyes and very dark hair.

He was mistreated by his guardian, and in 1869 ran away and got a job. He was soon after put under the care of Reverend Rosdyke Harrington, a Presbyterian minister of Campbell, N. Y. It is remembered that the preacher often married people who awakened him in the night, and he would lean out a window to conduct the service. Mr. Harrington taught Willie a great deal in the three years or more that he was there. He also attended an "Old Field" school one mile away. He next lived with the Hatfields at Rockstreet, N. Y. After about two years, he moved to Dan Faville's father's home to be nearer the school. Mr. Faville was appointed his guardian. Mrs. Warner, his teacher, was an able teacher and a lovely woman. He learned much in the four years he attended her school. Some years later, he earned enough money to pay his expenses for six months at Cornell University, and it is possible he learned drafting there.

In 1876, at the age of 18, taking his brother Eddie with him, he went to Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., where his Aunt Met and his mother were then living.

Aunt Met and her sister were by birth Marietta and Henrietta Green.

His brother Eddie started to work and in four years learned the blacksmith and carriage ironer trades. Willie went to school and then began having a cough, which persisted, and the doctors told him he had only one lung and had better go to a dry climate. He went to New York City, boarded a clipper ship, sailed around Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco after a voyage of 118 days. He continued on up the coast to Oregon, and taught school at Dayton, on the Willamette River, for a full term. This climate did not help him so he went south to Texas the following winter. He traveled over most of the state, working at one thing or another.

He then went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and at the hotel, met up with a sheep rancher who hired him as a cook and sheep herder, advising him that this work would cure him. Within two months he was completely healed. But he nearly lost his life in a hail storm with the sheep. Over half the sheep were killed by hailstones, the size of baseballs. He found shelter in the lot of a roofless log cabin. After four months in Colorado, he went to Minnesota, and then drifted about, seeing twelve or more states.

In 1879, he went back to his guardian, Mr. Faville, to pay him a visit, having been gone about three years. As he approached the house on foot, when about a mile away, he saw a dust cloud on the road approaching. It was Faville's dog, who was very fond of Willie, and somehow knew that he was coming.

William Irvin Caldwell was the first of the family to spell his name Caldwell instead of Caldwell. Knowing that he had two perfectly good lungs after all, he now began his career, going to work as a mechanic at the Star and Crescent (flour) Mills in Chicago in the spring of 1879. His skill with tools was recognized, and he soon became a millwright and finally the chief millwright in charge of all the machinery. He here became acquainted with the men who sold and made mill machinery and built a reputation with them that affected his later life. In the meantime, he studied engineering under a professor of what is now Northwestern University. After three and a half years of study, he was finally accepted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

He married, 9 Oct. 1883, at Chicago, Elaine Antoinette Ray (3), born 5 Dec. 1859, at Rutland, Vt., daughter of John Sage Ray (6) and Lois Francimay (Vargent) Ray (7), but at that time residing in Oshkosh, Wis. He first met

Nettie while she was visiting close friends in Chicago in 1882. When she returned next year, they became engaged and married. He had \$100, and spent \$700 on his wedding trip of nine weeks. When he returned he did not even have a job.

He went into business at one time with a partner making screens and other things in a small shop until his business as an Engineer and Contractor took more of his time. He went into the employ of one of the Flour Mill Machinery Manufacturers and had charge of installing machinery in flour mills, and later had charge of building entire new mills. From this he went into business for himself designing and building flour mills, malt houses, and kindred plants, as an engineer and contractor. He originated principles and methods that were well ahead of his day and are now universally used and accepted.

Mr. Trudgeon, a salesman for a machinery manufacturer of Chicago sold a grain cleaner to the Old Crow Distilleries in Frankfort, Ky., with the guarantee that it would remove from the corn the "butterfly," that is, the hard part that connects to the cob, and also part of the oily corn. The machine, on trial, failed to do this, but Mr. Trudgeon saw possibilities of sales to other distilleries if it could be made to do so. He and his firm sent Mr. Caldwell down to Frankfort, as an engineer, to see if he could change the machine to accomplish this purpose. This he did after a period of a month or more of experimental work. It was during his work there that a gear in the main distillery's power drive broke, and a local millwright was called in to see about replacing it as quickly as possible as every day of shutdown meant a serious financial loss. Mr. Caldwell heard the millwright say that it would take two days, and called the superintendent, Mr. Berry, over and told him it could be done in half a day. The millwright said it could not be done that way. The result of the argument was that Mr. Berry asked Mr. Caldwell to take charge and do it his way. He did and succeeded. He was consulted thereafter on all such occasions and was urged to come permanently to Kentucky as they had need of someone like him. This he eventually did.

The Old Crow Distillery was owned by W. A. Gaines and Company who also owned the Hermitage Distillery. While Mr. Caldwell was considering moving to Kentucky, the Hermitage Distillery burned to the ground. He took the contract to rebuild it at much less than any other bid, and

made a substantial profit. He took his wife and child Walter with him to Frankfort, Ky., in order to do this. He used methods of design and organization unheard of in Kentucky at that time, and completed the new distillery in 120 days, also an unheard of feat, and his methods caused the great savings that produced his large profit.

He received a large part of the distillery business from then on until the distillers combined into one organization. He was offered all their work, but declined as he did not consider it safe to rely on only one customer for so much of his business.

About 1880, he set up business for himself in Louisville, Ky., and moved his family there. He began the construction of flour mills. In 1893, he built a mill at Purcell, now in Oklahoma, and organized the Purcell Mill and Elevator Company of which he was president, and which he operated until 1900. In 1898, he built a flour mill at Perry, Oklahoma, and was president of the Perry Mill Company from that time until it was sold about 1920. He designed machinery that made it possible to do much of the work by machines that formerly had been done by hand.

By 1902, his machine manufacturing business at Louisville had been incorporated as the J. B. Caldwell Company. It purchased the buildings of the Louisville Chair Factory and enlarged the plant. In addition to other machines, it specialized in the manufacture of elevated tanks, towers, vats, and the machinery to operate them. From the manufacture of cypress tanks he went to the manufacture of steel tanks, and he designed the first standardized series of towers to support tanks at high elevations.

In order to obtain the materials he needed for his main business, he built and ran his own woodworking shop, machine shop, and foundry, and he added departments for the manufacture of plate steel, structural steel, and fabricated steel, and also he developed special machines for the transmission of power and handling other machinery. He had a number of inventions of his own patented. Perhaps the most outstanding among his patents was the tubular tower. The manufacture of elevated steel tanks and towers became the principal business of his company. They had a wide sale to distilleries and to municipalities for waterworks.

He acquired lands in Oklahoma and a plantation of several thousand acres at Colmar, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. He built a brick plant in Charlestown, West Virginia, and formed a company, known as the West Virginia Brick Company, of which he was president from 1911 until his death.

He served on the executive boards of the Kentucky Title Co., the Kentucky Fire Insurance Co., Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., the Kentucky Trust Co., and the First National Bank of Louisville. He was one of the founders of the Louisville Industrial Foundation. He was a member of the Pendorvis Club and the Louisville Country Club. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Killers Association. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican.

HPT.	
Line	1
Form	2
Page	5

His wife, Elaine Antoinette, or "Nettie," died at Louisville, 22 Apr. 1925, aged 65 years. She was the mother of his two children.

He married, second, in Charlestown, West Virginia, 18 Oct. 1930, Anna Jean Schlaible, daughter of John, of Louisville. She was living in Louisville in 1958.

He died in Louisville, 8 Apr. 1958, aged 80 years.

This biography was written by his daughter, Mrs. Grace C. Hall, the sponsor of this family tree. An abridged form appeared in the National Cyclopedias of American Biography, published by the James T. White Co., 1953, and from that account a few items have been added to Mrs. Hall's story.

Children of William Erwin Caldwell (2) and his first wife "Nettie" (3):

1. Walter Evans Caldwell, b. in Chicago, 30 May 1885; m. Gertrude Anna Brownell. (Family 2-1, on the next page, page 7).
41. Grace Ray Caldwell (1), b. 25 Dec. 1889, in Louisville; m. 8 Feb. 1913, John Vincent Goldsborough Hall, born 13 Oct. 1884 and died 28 July 1924, son of John and Elizabeth Maynard (Sunley) Hall, of Guelph, Ontario.

HFT. 1
Line 1
Fam. 2
Page 6

7

Collateral Branch
2-i
WALTER EVANS CALDWELL,

brother of Grace (1) and son of William Erwin Caldwell (2), was born in Chicago, Ill., 30 May 1895.

He married, 19 Dec. 1917, at Oshkosh, Wis., Gertrude Amanda Brownell, of Oshkosh, born in Milwaukee, 22 June 1886.

Walter first attended private schools, then the Du Pont Manual Training High School, from which he was graduated, 2 June 1902. As he was just 17 years old a few days before graduation from high school, he was declared too young to enter Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which his father desired him to attend. He went to the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mass., for six months, and then went to the Cross School in Louisville. In 1904, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated from there in 1908. In the following autumn, he became an employee of the W. E. Caldwell Co., worked up to be Vice President, becoming President upon his father's decease.

Children, born at Louisville:

- i. Elaine Jeannette, b. 8 July 1919; d. 9 July 1919; lived only a day; buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.
- ii. Gordon Foster, b. 26 May 1922. (See Collateral Branch, 2-i-2, p. 7 in this family history, or the next page). He m. Mildred Jane Pritchett.
- iii. Virginia Ray, b. 13 Sep. 1923; m. Marion Carlyle Welch, (See Collateral Branch, 2-i-3, p. 8 in this family history, or the second page following).

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Family History
2-i-2
GORDON PORTER CALDWELL,

son of Walter Evans Caldwell (2-i), was born at Louisville, Kentucky, 26 May 1922.

He attended the public schools of Louisville, and was graduated from Dupont Manual Training High School with honors. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one and a half years, and studied at Speed Scientific School, a department of the University of Louisville, but his studies were interrupted by the war.

During World War II, he served in the United States Navy, going thru Radar School, and when the war ended, was sent to Palawan (Philippines) F. I. Upon his return, he resumed his studies at Speed Scientific School, and was graduated in June 1947.

He then began working in the drafting room at the W. E. Caldwell Company, founded by his grandfather, and in 1955 was made a Vice-President of the company.

He married, 10 Aug. 1946, at Louisville, Mildred Jane Pritchett, born 11 June 1923, at Louisville, daughter of Doctor James Henry and Elizabeth (Allott) Pritchett, of Louisville. Doctor Pritchett was born in Missouri. He was a prominent and well-loved surgeon, a teacher of medicine in the Medical School of the University of Louisville, and belonged to several medical societies. Mildred Jane Pritchett was educated in Louisville and was graduated from the Kentucky Home School. She attended Rollins College in Virginia, where she was the equestrian instructor. She also attended the University of Indiana for one year.

Children, surname Caldwell, born in Louisville:

- i. Elizabeth Pritchett, b. 4 Aug. 1947.
- ii. Barbara Jane, b. 7 May 1951.
- iii. Ann Gordon, b. 13 May 1953.

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Family History

2-1-5

VIRGINIA RAY (CALDWELL) WELCH,

daughter of Walter Evans Caldwell (2-1), was born at Louisville, Kentucky, 13 Sep. 1923. She married, 20 Oct. 1945, Marion Carlyle Welch, born at Crosby, Texas, 15 Dec. 1920, son of Robert Elmer and Alice Lillian (Hamby) Welch of Huntsville, Texas.

Robert is descended from James Houston, brother of the famous Sam Houston, of Texas. Robert's parents were William Henry and Amanda (Douglas) Welch. Amanda Douglas was a daughter of John and Jane (Houston) (Spillers) Douglas, and Jane Houston was a daughter of David and Harriet Houston and a granddaughter of the above named James Houston. Also Alice Lillian Hamby was a daughter of Reverend John Marion Hamby, a very able Presbyterian Minister.

Robert Elmer Welch was a corporal in the United States Army in World War I, and was wounded in France near the close of the war. He was a bookkeeper for the Topeka Railroad and the Gulf Oil Company. He became an oil field contractor, and then farmed in Huntsville.

Marion Carlyle Welch is a civil engineer, attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, and was graduated from the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville. After serving in the "CBs" in Trinidad, and in the United States Navy, was a V-12 cadet at the Speed Scientific School and official photographer. He was graduated with honors, 20 Oct. 1945. He served in the Naval Reserve with the rank of Lieutenant (jg), and was stationed at Kodiak, Alaska, from March 1951 to February 1953. He is now, 1957, consulting sanitary engineer in Lexington, Kentucky.

Virginia, after completing Junior High School, attended Kentucky Home School for Girls at Louisville. After graduation, she entered Bennett Junior College, at Millbrook, N. Y. Next year, she started her 4-year college course at University of Louisville, studying art and vocal training, and was graduated in June 1945.

Children, surname Welch, the first two born at Louisville, the third at Kodiak, the fourth at Louisville:

- i. David Forter, b. 21 Apr. 1947.
- ii. William Caldwell, b. 27 Mar. 1949
- iii. Candace Ray, b. 23 Oct. 1952.
- iv. Margaret Elaine, b. 20 Sep. 1955.

Family History
4
JAMES CADWELL,

father of William Erwin Caldwell (2) and of James Edward Caldwell (4-ii), and son of Gordon Caldwell (3), was born at Perry, N. Y., in 1836 or 1837. Mrs. Hall states that her father wrote her, "My parents were married about 1856 when my mother was 16 and my father was 19." This letter establishes the years of the birth and marriage of James.

James Caldwell married Henrietta Greene (5), born 4 Oct. 1840, daughter of Perry and Sisie Ann (McKinstry) Greene (10 and 11), of Havanna, Schuyler Co., N. Y. Mrs. Hall says, "Grandmother Henrietta went to school for nearly three and a half years after her son Willie was born, and was graduated from Cook Academy."

James Caldwell was a surveyor, and lived at Perry and Havanna, N. Y. He took the first daguerreotypes ever taken in Schuyler County. He died 11 Apr. 1863, while on a visit to his father at Wellesville, N. Y.

The story of the struggle of the widow to bring up her little boys, Willie and Eddie, has been told in the family history of William Erwin Caldwell (pages 1-2-1 of the preceding pages; see also family 10, line 5).

The widow Henrietta died 29 June 1876, at High Falls, N. Y.

Children of James and Henrietta (Greene) Caldwell (4 and 5), both of whom changed their names from Caldwell to Caldwell, born at Havanna:

- i. William Erwin (2), b. 22 Feb. 1850; m. (1st) Elaine Antoinette Ray (3); m. (2nd) Emma Jean Schauville (Family history on preceding pages from 1-2-1 to 1-2-5).
- ii. James Edward (4-ii), b. 4 June 1850; m. (1st) Hattie Delvater; m. (2nd) Hattie Josephine (Crispen) Ladd (Family history on the following page, 1-4-2).

Family History

4-ii

JAMES EDWARD CALDWELL,

son of James and Henrietta (Greene) Caldwell (1 and 3), was born at Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., 4 June 1860. He was known as Eddie all his life.

His father died when he was three years old, and for the next five years he was brought up by his mother with the invaluable help of her sister, his Aunt Het. In 1868, he was "farmed out," that is, he was placed in the care of some person for whom he was to work until he was 16 years old, and that person agreed to furnish him with meals, lodging, and clothing, and to teach him a trade. Evidently, Eddie was more fortunate than his brother Willie in regard to the man who was chosen to be his guardian, because he remained with him until his time was up in 1876. In that year, he and his brother Willie went to Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

Eddie learned the trades of blacksmith and carriage ironer.

He married, first, Hattie Delameter.

They had no children and were divorced.

Hattie (Delameter) Caldwell had a second husband named Barclay, a man of some wealth, and a cousin left her a farm in the eastern part of the United States.

Eddie married, second, at Clifton, Canada, 26 Mar. 1895, Hattie Josephine (Crippen) Ladd, born at Monroeville, Ohio, 10 Apr. 1861, daughter of Stephen M. and Anna F. Crippen. Her daughter and son by her first husband lives in New York state.

Eddie Caldwell died 1 July 1939, and his widow Hattie died 5 Sep. 1942, at Gonzales, Louisiana.

They had one child:

1. Carroll McKinley Caldwell, b. 26 Feb. 1896, at Ashtabula, Ohio; m. (1st) Marie Shlock; m. (2nd) Henrietta Marguerite Richard (family 4-ii-i, on the next page).

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Collateral Branch

4-ii-1

CARROLL MCKINLEY CALDWELL,

son of James Edward Caldwell (4-ii) and grandson of James Caldwell (4), was born 26 Feb. 1895, at Ashtabula, Ohio.

He married, first, Marie Ashlock. They had no children and were divorced.

He married, second, 5 Jan. 1928, Henrietta Marguerite Richard, born 26 Dec. 1905, daughter of Clement and Bertha (Melancon) Richard, of St. Gabriel, Louisiana. She was a graduate of St. Gabriel High School, and a school teacher.

They were living in Gonzales, Louisiana, in 1957.

He is the owner of Caldwell's Welding and Fabricating Company, engaged in general repair work, and at this time had just received a patent on a rotary harrow for farm cultivation, and expected to begin the manufacture soon.

One child, Jean Carroll Caldwell, born 26 May 1941, at Gonzales.

Family History
8
GORDON, CADWELL,

father of James (4) and son of Daniel (16), was born at East Wilbraham or Wilbraham, Mass., 20 May 1803. He married, 4 July 1826, at Wilbraham, Candace Mixter (9), born 4 Oct. 1805, daughter of Ezra and Chloe (Shepard) Mixter (18 and 19). She died at Wellsville, N. Y. 17 June 1863. He died 24 Apr. 1895.

He lived first at Wilbraham, then Monson, Mass., and afterward lived at Perry, N. Y. He invented a fanning machine for fanning or separating the chaff from the wheat. He and his son Orrin manufactured and sold the machine at Perry. About 1860 their plant burned down, and was a total loss as they carried no insurance. After this catastrophe, he and his son, with their families, moved to Wellsville, where he took up farming and Orrin followed a mechanical trade. His son James remained in Perry.

Two deeds are informative about his life in Wilbraham. On 22 Nov. 1831, he purchased from George Mixter of Wilbraham for \$100, 1½ acres of land in that town, "bounded northerly on the highway leading from Monson to Wilbraham North Parish, westerly on the highway leading from Monson to Wilbraham South Parish," and Ithamar Mixter was an abuttor. Chloe, wife of George Mixter, signed this deed releasing her dower rights. She was Chloe Calkins before marriage. This George later settled in Somers, Conn. This deed was witnessed by John Cadwell and Francis Cadwell, and recorded 4 July 1832. Francis was a brother of Gordon, and John was probably a nephew. (Hampden County Deeds, at Springfield, Mass., 87:200, with comments by MTG.) On 17 Nov. 1835, he sold his lot for \$200 to Jefferson Gilligan of Wilbraham, and his wife Candace signed the deed releasing her rights of dower. He is described in this deed as a "mechanick." Luke Calkins was an abuttor. William Knight and William Cook were witnesses. The deed was recorded 18 Nov. 1835. (Hampden County Deeds, 95:421.)

Children, the first born at Wilbraham, the next two at Monson, Mass., and the youngest at Perry, N. Y.:

1. Orrin Gordon, b. 11 Nov. 1829; m. 21 Jan. 1857, Aurelia Sadd; served in the Civil War 3 yrs.; wounded in the back by a shell and was lame ever after; removed to Perry and later to Wellsville, N. Y., where he d. 14 Mar. 1892; three children:
 1. Frank; m. Kinnie Grush and had eight children; her mother, Jane E. Grush, obtained much data for Mrs. Hall from the Connecticut State Library.
 2. Hattie; m. John Skinner and lived on a farm in Perry; she sent Mrs. Hall the valuable papers written by her grandmother. (See pp. 50, 51).
 3. Henry; never married; lived with his sister Hattie.

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Children of Gordon Cadwell, continued:

ii. Ann Eliza, b. 23 Jan. 1830; went to Perry when a child with her parents about 1835, and m. there, 6 June 1849, Seth Pettibone, b. there 28 Aug. 1825. She d. 9 Oct. 1856, at Corunna, Mich., about four weeks after the birth of her second child. He d. 30 Nov. 1890, at Woodhill, Mich. Children, b. at Corunna, surname Pettibone:

1. Ellie Jane, b. 2 Oct. 1853, d. about 1918; m. at Corunna, 15 Jan. 1875, her cousin, Levi James Pettibone, b. 9 Dec. 1855, at Farmington; Ch., surname Pettibone, b. at Farmington:
 - (a) Edward Seth, b. 15 Sep. 1876; m. at Mount Clemens, Mich., 26 Aug. 1896, Georgia Hiles, b. 26 Sep. 1878, at Farmington; and lived at Grand Rapids; ch., surname Pettibone:
 - (1) Marl F., b. 2 Mar. 1898.
 - (2) Bessie Martha, b. 6 Jan. 1900.
 - (3) Ruth, twin, b. 25 June 1902.
 - (4) Helen, twin, b. 25 June 1902.
 - (b) William John, b. 11 Aug. 1878; w/s a carpenter in Detroit.
 - (c) Floyd Gale, b. 21 Jan. 1881; was a painter and decorator in Detroit; m. 5 Jan. 1905, at Windsor, Canada, Lillian Noble, b. at Alpina, Mich., 2 May 1886; one child:
 - (1) Arden Levi Pettibone, b. 29 Feb. 1906.
 - (d) Ozella, b. 30 Sep. 1884.
 - (e) Della, b. 3 Oct. 1891.
 - (f) Seth, b. 10 Mar. 1895.
2. Anna Eliza, b. 11 Sep. 1856; d. 26 Oct. 1856, at Corunna, when about 6 weeks old.

iii. Jane Elizabeth, b. 26 Sep. 1832; d. 29 June 1836.

iv. James (4), b. about 1837; m. Henrietta Green (5).

Family History
15
DANIEL CADWELL,

father of Gordon (8) and son of Daniel (32), was born 21 Jan. 1768, at Wilbraham, Mass., and died there 19 Apr. 1839.

He married, first, 29 Sep. 1790, at Wilbraham, Olive Arnold, of Wilbraham. He and his bride were enumerated there in the 1790 census as "1-0-1." The census does not include any Arnold families in Wilbraham.

Olive Arnold was perhaps a daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Hubbard) Arnold, of Somers, Conn. (ms. of Mary P. Morris in the Conn. State Library at Hartford; further references to this authority indicated by 121).

Daniel Cadwell married, second, Grace Besbe (17), of Monson, Mass. The intentions of marriage were published at Wilbraham, 22 Sep. 1796 (ms. of Wilbraham VII in the Springfield Public Library). Her parentage has not been proved.

No record has been found of the death of his first wife or his second.

On 24 Feb. 1804, Frederick Stobbins of Wilbraham, for \$200, sold to Daniel Cadwell of Wilbraham, 30 acres in that town, Joseph Sexton was an abutter. The land was bounded "south on land set off to the widow Junice Cadwell as her right of dower to the estate of Daniel Cadwell, deceased, her late husband." The deed was acknowledged and recorded the next day. Ebenezer Cadwell and Elizur Sexton were witnesses (43:32). The grantee was Daniel (15) and the husband of Junice was Daniel (32).

On 10 Sep. 1807, Daniel Cadwell made a deposition on the advice of his attorney, asserting that he had paid Gisson and Pinney more than he owed them, and would not pay more. (Springfield Deeds, 43:636).

There is no probate record of Daniel Cadwell (26) at Springfield, and these records may be at Northampton. The cemetery inscriptions of Monson, copied by Walter A. Corbin, do not include him.

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Children of Daniel Cadwell and his first wife, Olive (Arnold) Cadwell, born at Albraham (VR mss. cited by Mrs. Hall, and verified by H.H.):

i. Daniel, b. 27 Apr. 1793; m. (1st) Olive Fuller; m. (2nd) Almira Goodrich (Fam. 1'-i).
 ii. Roderick, b. 3 June 1795; had a wife Anneline (Fam. 16-ii).

Children of Daniel Cadwell (16) and his second wife Grace (Beebe) Cadwell (17) born at Albraham:

iii. George, b. 1800; d. 27 Sep. 1821 "aged 21 y." (18).
 iii. Gordon (6), b. 20 May 1803; m. Candace Moxon (9).
 iv. Francis, b. 2 Oct. 1804; m. Lovina Calkins (Fam. 16-iv).
 v. Olive, b. 4 or 14 Apr. 1806; m. (1st) Samuel Bumham; m. (2nd) Harding Goodell (Fam. 16-v).
 vi. Marcus, b. 30 Oct. 1808; m. Almira (Goodrich) Cadwell, widow of his brother Daniel (Fam. 16-vi).

Collateral Branch
16-1
DANIEL CADWELL,

son of Daniel (16) and brother of Gordon (8), was born in Milbreath, Mass., 27 Apr. 1793.

He married, first, 30 Mar. 1813, Olive Fuller. This was his first marriage and not the second marriage of his father as someone stated. She died about two years later, leaving no children (MM).

One statement about Daniel's second marriage reads, "Daniel Cadwell, son of Daniel and Olive Arnold Cadwell, married Almira Goodrich, daughter of Elisha Goodrich of Springfield." The name of her father in this statement is not correct. His name was Elijah, but he has not been identified in the Goodrich family. The parents of Almira are called Elijah and Rachel by MM, and in the D. A. R. Lineage books. The latter authority states that the grandfather of Cornelia Morgan (Lowe) Hawkins (16-i-ii-1) born in Monroe, L. I., was Daniel Cadwell, and that her grandmother, his second wife, was Almira Goodrich, daughter of Elijah and Rachel (Lloyd) Goodrich, that Elijah married Rachel in 1783, and that Rachel was the daughter of John Lloyd, who was born in 1710 and died in 1777. John Lloyd was sheriff of Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1774 and 1775, and later served as lieutenant and recruiting officer. His sword and commission are in the possession of his descendants.

On 28 Jan. 1836, Marcus Cadwell (16-vi) and Almira Cadwell, his wife, both of Springfield, for \$300, sold to John Goodrich, of Springfield, "all our right title and interest to all of the estate which Elijah Goodrich of Springfield, the late father of the said Almira and John died seized of." The deed was signed by both Marcus and Almira and dated 28 Jan. 1836. It was recorded 13 June 1836 (89:492). This deed proves that Elijah and not Elisha was the father of Almira, and that she had a brother John who was one of her sureties when she administered her first husband's estate (MM).

Daniel Cadwell and his wife Almira lived in Springfield and West Springfield, Mass. He died in Springfield 28 Aug. 1826 (MM). His widow Almira subsequently married his half-brother, Marcus Cadwell (MM, 16-vi).

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When this Daniel died, his widow Almira was appointed administratrix, 7 Dec. 1830, with John Goodrich and Samuel Sturgis sureties. The inventory of personal property appraised it at \$6.25. On 1 Feb. 1831, the widow, stating that her family consisted of three small children, petitioned to be allowed all of the estate after all expenses and costs had been paid. The petition was granted 1 Mar. 1831. (Probate Records at Springfield, file 1996.)

The manuscript of Silvaham Vital Records in the Public Library of Springfield confirms his birth and parentage.

Children of Daniel Cadwell (16-1) by his second wife Almira (Goodrich) Cadwell:

- i. Cornelia, b. 9 Dec. 1816 (M1); m. (1st) Jonathan Morgan of Monroe, La.; m. (2nd) John Scarborough.
- ii. Sarah Frye, b. 16 Nov. 1820; m. Amasa Bemis Howe. (Fam. 16-1-ii).
- iii. George Goodrich, b. 1 Dec. 1823; m. Fannie Bell. (Fam. 16-1-iii).

Collateral Branch
14-ii
RODRICK CADWELL,

son of Daniel (16) and brother of Gordon (8), was born at Wilkin ham, 3 June 1795. Both he and his wife, Anna-
liza, were living 13 May 1860, in Malta, DeKalb Co.,
Illinois.

It is reported, but with some uncertainty, that they
had three children:

i. George ii. Frank iii. John.

The following is a copy of a letter, written by Rod-
rick Cadwell, at Malta, DeKalb County, Illinois, 8 May
1860 to his nephew, Orrin Gordon Cadwell (3-i):

"Dear Nephew: I recd your favor yesterday dated March
10, 1860 well pleased to hear from you and your fathers
family your letter went to Oak Grove, Wis. where I first
settled. I sold my farm there and moved to Illinois where
I now reside. We are all in comfortable health. George
resides one mile from me, Frank and John reside with me,
(These were his sons.) And also your uncle Marcus
is about 5 miles from me. (Marcus is 14-ii). We are farm-
ing we have sowed 100 acres of wheat 20 acres---- 25 acres
corn besides potatoes etc. You write me you think of visit-
ing the west this summer we should be glad to see you
you wished to be informed about labour of your profession
joiner work is dull it being hard times turning mill
business I can hardly tell about I no it is carried on in
different places quite extensive and poor mills too. Your
Uncle Marcus is farming his Post Office address is Demont,
Ogle County, Illinois if you come to Chicago and then take
the Dickson Air Line which is directly west 5 miles to Malta
where I reside I hope you will answer as soon as convenient
and let me no what you think of doing if you think of coming
the family with myself wishes to be remembured to your wife
and little ones also to your fathers family and all friends
I will try to make all the enquiry for your business that
I can and will write again the boys will write respect-
fully your friend and Uncle R. Cadwell."

Collateral Branch
16-iv
FRANCIS CADWELL,

son of Daniel (16) and brother of Gordon (8), was born at Wilbraham, 2 Oct. 1804.

Like his brothers, he was a farmer, but he settled at Perry Center, N. Y., where he married, 29 Nov. 1827, Lovinia Calkins, who was born 3 Oct. 1804, and died 12 June 1886.

They had five children:

- i. Frances Lovinia, b. 9 Oct. 1830; d. young.
- ii. Susan Mariva, b. 17 May 1832; d. 10 Oct. 1863; m. William Butler, 14 Feb. 1856, and had two children who were very young when she died;
(a) Frank Eugene Butler, b. 24 Mar. 1857.
(b) Herbert Leroy Butler, b. 4 Apr. 1860; d. 26 May 1875.
- iii. Almina Maria, b. 30 Oct. 1837; d. unm. 6 Aug. 1906.
- iv. Chloe Jane, b. 11 Jan. 1841; d. unm. 15 July 1871.
- v. Cassius Adorne, b. 20 May 1844; d. 5 Aug. 1884.

Collateral Branch

16-v

OLIVE (CADWELL) (DUNHAM) GOODELL,

daughter of Daniel Cadwell (16) and sister of Gordon (8), was born in Wilbraham, 4 or 14 Apr. 1806.

On 16 Feb. 1826, she married her first husband, Samuel Durham. They lived in Conterville, N. Y. After the death of her first husband, she married Harding Goodell, and settled in Springfield, Ill.

Children, surname Durham:

- i. Annonetta; married and had three children.
- ii. George; married and had five children.
- iii. Mary; married and had two children.
- iv. Cornelia, b. 28 Oct. 1832, at Wilbraham; m. John O. Bailey and had seven children.
- v. Lucinda; "She married John O. Bailey also, and had one child."

Collateral Branch

16-vi

MARCUS CADWELL,

son of Daniel (16) and brother of Gordon (8), was born in Wilbraham, 30 Oct. 1808.

He married the widow of his half-brother Daniel, who was born Almira Goodrich, daughter of Elijah of Springfield. The intentions of marriage were published 30 Oct. 1831 (HM). She died 25 Apr. 1872 "aged 74 y. 10 m." (HM). Therefore she was born about 1796.

Children:

- i. John.
- ii. Margaret, b. 1834; m. George F. Upson (HM).
- iii. Francis E., living unmarried 1860.

Authorities:

Family records of Mrs. Hall.

Manuscript of Mrs. Cornelia (Howe) Hawkins.

Manuscript of Mrs. Mary Morris.

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Collateral Branch
16-i-ii
SARAH FRYE (CADWELL) HOWE,

daughter of Daniel Cadwell (16-i) and his second wife, was born in Nov. 1820. Before 1844, she married Amasa Bemis Howe, not named in the Howe Genealogy, by Daniel W. Howe.

They had two children: Cornelia and Benjamin Howe.

Their daughter, Cornelia Morgan Howe, b. about 1844, married about 1868, Richard F. Hawkins, and had five children, surname Hawkins (residence as of 1921):

- a. Paul Rhodes, b. about 1868, lived in Pittsburgh, Pa.
- b. Florence; m. Thomas Dyer; lived in Wilbraham.
- c. Edith, twin; m. Sidney Steven; lived in Boston.
had a girl, b. 1909; and a boy, b. 1912.
- d. Ethel, twin; lived at 257 Fine St., Springfield.
- e. David; lived in Baltimore, Md.

Collateral Branch
16-i-iii
GEORGE GOODRICH CADWELL,

son of Daniel (16-i), was born in Springfield, Mass., 1 Dec. 1823 (IM). In 1845, he married Pamelia Ball, born 23 Jan. 1824, daughter of William and Pamelia (Hitchcock) Ball.

He died 4 Apr. 1865. She died 19 Mar. 1896.

Two children:

- i. Clara, b. 9 Aug. 1848; m. Edmund E. Chase, 1871.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 27 Mar. 1850; m. 27 Nov. 1872, Robert O. Morris. They were parents of the husband of Mrs. Mary Morris, who compiled the Cadwell manuscript genealogy. All the above data were taken from this manuscript.

Family History
32
DANIEL CADWELL,

father of Daniel (16) and son of Daniel (64), was born 5 Jan. 1732-3, at Wilbraham, Mass., then part of Springfield.

He married 28 Apr. 1757, at Wilbraham, Eunice Burt (33), born 29 Mar. 1735 (Thomas Warren mss.) or 30 Mar. 1735 (Mrs. Hall's notes), daughter of Moses and Hannah (Warriner) Burt (66 & 67). As Daniel's mother Mary and Eunice's mother Hannah were first cousins, Daniel and Eunice were second cousins, and also as Moses and Hannah, parents of Eunice, were first cousins, this relationship was made closer. Eunice died 9 Aug. 1816, aged 81 years.

In the French and Indian War, Daniel Cadwell was a Sergeant in Captain Luke Hitchcock's Company and served from 3 Apr. 1755 to December of that year. This company took part in the battle of Lake George with Baron Dieskin. In October 1774, Daniel was appointed on the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection. He was the First Lieutenant in Captain Paul Langdon's Company of Minute Men who marched to the alarm of April 19, 1775, serving four days. He also served in Roxbury that year. In 1776, he was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Company in the Regiment of Colonel Charles Pyncheon from Hampshire County. His company was transferred to the regiment of Colonel Danielson at Ticonderoga, 5 Dec. 1776, and while there he was taken ill with small pox and removed to Skeensborough where he died 27 Mar. 1777.

Official Military Record of Daniel Cadwell (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, 3:4,5).

"Cadwell, Daniel (also given Jr.), Wilbraham, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Paul Langdon's (Wilbraham) co. of Minute men, which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; marched April 20, 1775; service, 4 days; reported enlisted into the army April 24, 1775; also, Col. Timothy Danielson's regt; return of officers in camp at Roxbury, May 17, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress, May 27, 1775, that a commission be issued; regiment raised in Worcester and Hampshire counties; also, Capt. Langdon's co., Col. Danielson's regt., muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service 3 mos. 2 weeks 1 day; also, com-

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pany return dated Oct. 6, 1775; also, Capt. 7th co., Col. Charles Pyncheon's (1st Hampshire Co.) regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia dated Springfield, May 2, 1776; ordered in Council, June 13, 1776, that a commission be issued; also, petition dated Wilbraham, June 2, 1777, signed by Eunice Cadwell, relict of Capt. Cadwell, and others, requesting allowance for expenses incurred by removal of said Capt. Cadwell and some of his men to Greensborough and elsewhere, they having been taken with small-pox while at Ticonderoga where they had proceeded in Jan. 1777."

The manuscript of Wilbraham Vital Records confirms the births of the children, and includes the birth and death of the stillborn child (p. 17). It includes the marriage of the parents, stating that Eunice was living in Longmeadow, and (p. 103) gives the dates when three children had their intentions of marriage published: Hannah to Joseph Sexton, 17 Oct. 1776; Louise to Charles Beckwith of Simsbury, 13 Nov. 1784; and Eunice to Alvin Shaw also 13 Nov. 1784.

The records of deeds at Springfield include a large number of deeds of Pliny and Chaney Cadwell, sons of Daniel and Eunice, and also of Cadwells who were evidently their sons. This seems to have been a wealthy branch of the family. The probate of Pliny Cadwell of Wilbraham, 1631, is in the probate records at Springfield.

There is record of a deed by which Eunice Cadwell of Wilbraham, "widow," for 7 L 4 s, sold to James Daniels of Wilbraham, 8 acres in Wilbraham. Phineas Stebbins and James Calkins were witnesses. The deed was dated and acknowledged 6 Apr. 1795, but was not recorded until 19 Aug. 1803 (42:172).

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25

Children of Daniel and Eunice (Burt) Codwell (32 & 33) born in Wilbraham:

- i. Hannah, b. 5 Mar. 1758; m. Joseph Sexton.
- ii. Louise, b. 20 Aug. 1759; m. Charles Beckwith.
- iii. a stillborn child, b. 26 May 1765.
- iv. Eunice, b. 25 June 1766; m. Alvin Shaw; settled in Coldrain township, Hambleton county, Northwest Territory, 1799; in 1812 they were living in Ross, Butler County, Ohio.
- v. Daniel (16), b. 21 Jan. 1768; m. (1st) Olive Arnold; m. (2nd) Grace Pease (17) of Monson, the intentions of marriage being published 22 Sep. 1798.
- vi. Pliny, b. 24 Apr. 1770; m. Huldah Pease of Enfield.
- vii. Chauncy, b. 27 Jan. 1774; had a wife Isabella as proved by a deed (Hampshire County Deeds, 35: 288).

Authorities:

Notes of Mrs. Hall, except when other authorities are cited.

The manuscript on Springfield Families prepared by Thomas B. Warren for the Mercy Warren Chapter of the D. A. R., 1935, p. 125. A copy of this manuscript is in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston.

The manuscript of Wilbraham Vital Records.

Family History
64
DANIEL CADWELL,

father of Daniel (32) and son of Matthew (126), was born in Hartford, Conn., 10 May 1710.

He married 6 Apr. 1732 Mary Harriner (65), born about 1713, daughter of Ebenezer and Joanna (Dickenson) Harriner (130 & 131). The maiden name of the mother is not given in the manuscript of Thomas Warren, but her name was discovered and proved by Mrs. Hall.

He was a blacksmith by trade and removed to Springfield, Mass., when a young man. In 1732, he bought a farm in what is now Palmer, and in 1737 a tract of land in what is now Wilbraham where he finally settled. He was prominent in the town affairs of Wilbraham, serving from 1750 to 1762 on the "Committee of the Precinct," an office corresponding somewhat to that of selection as Wilbraham was then called a precinct of Springfield. He was among those who joined in the protests against the mother country in 1770. He served as a selectman of Wilbraham in 1769 and 1770.

In 1735, a bitter controversy arose in the church of Springfield. As it was typical of the spirit of the time, a brief account is included here. On 15 Aug. 1734, Rev. Robert Breck was called to be the minister of the Springfield church. On 8 Apr. 1735, the Hampshire County Association of Ministers met at Springfield to consider his theological views. The points at issue were many and included such accusations as "Mr. Breck did not accept divine authenticity of certain passages in the scriptures," that he had stated "heathen that lived up to the Light of Nature would be saved," and that "he had stolen books while at Harvard College." Mr. Breck's accusers did not appear in person, but sent letters to the ministers containing abstracts of sermons which he had preached as a young minister in Connecticut. The attacks seemed justified to the ministers but aroused sympathy from the parishioners. Mr. Breck's able and fiery but conciliatory defense of his beliefs increased his popularity. On the day when the formal ordination was to take place, 8 Oct. 1735, a final meeting of the ministerial committee was held, and Mr. Breck's enemies, securing the support of the civil authorities, broke into the meeting, arrested

Mr. Brock and took him before the local magistrate. Daniel Cadwell was one of several signers of the petition for his arrest. But the magistrate freed Mr. Brock. The question of the legality of the procedure was carried to Boston. The Massachusetts Court ruled that the civil authorities had no right to interrupt the church council. Mr. Brock was finally ordained 27 Jan. 1734. In the following February, among those protesting his ordination were Daniel Cadwell and Ebenezer Warriner.

The will of Daniel Cadwell, probated in 1791, shows that his widow survived him, and gives the names of his children and the grandchildren who were children of his deceased son Daniel, who is the Daniel (32) of this line.

Children of Daniel and Mary (Warriner) Cadwell (64 & 65) born in Milbrath:

- i. Daniel (32), b. 15 Jan. 1732-3; m. Junice Burt (33).
- ii. Mary, b. 5 Mar. 1733-4; m. Joben Williams.
- iii. Ann, b. 12 Mar. 1735-6; m. Moses Alford.
- iv. Simeon, b. 3 Mar. 1737-8; m. Tabitha Day.
- v. Matthew, b. 19 Nov. 1739; probably died young as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
- vi. Junice, b. 27 Feb. 1741-2; m. Elijah Parsons.
- vii. Simeon, b. 20 Feb. 1744.
- viii. Levi, b. 13 Oct. 1746; m. (1st) Priscilla Mason;
m. (2nd) Anna.
- ix. Stephen, b. 30 May 1748; had a wife Lucy as proved
by a deed (Hampshire County Deeds, 43:546).
- x. Joanna, b. 30 Sep. 1750; m. Aaron Colton.
- xi. Aaron, b. 23 Dec. 1753; m. Rhoda Crane.
- xii. Moses, b. 30 Sep. 1755; m. (1st) Elizabeth Burt;
m. (2nd) Aurelia or Lucretia Chaffee.

Additional data from the Milbrath Vital Records manuscript in the Springfield Public Library:

The manuscript (p. 105) gives the date of marriage of Daniel Cadwell and Mary Warriner as 4 May 1732 instead of 4 Apr. 1732.

The births of the children of Daniel and Mary from Simeon to Moses inclusive are given (p. 17), but the births of the older children are not in this manuscript.

The husband of Joanna (p. 105) is called Aaron Colton, not Cotton, and the date of marriage is given as June 1772. The manuscript includes no children of Joanna. The name Colton is undoubtedly correct as there are many instances where the name Colton shows up in connection with the Cadwell and Mixer families and there is no mention of the name Cotton (HMG).

Family History
128
MATTHEW CADWELL,

father of Daniel (64) and son of Thomas (255), was born in Hartford, Conn., 5 Oct. 1668.

He married 26 Mar. 1695, at Hartford, Abigail Beckley (128), born between 1675 and 1680, daughter of John Beckley (253) ofethersfield. He died 22 Apr. 1719. His widow married, second, 10 May 1721 Caleb Loete, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Jordan) Loete. She died 10 Nov. 1755. Caleb Loete was born 10 Dec. 1713 and died 3 Dec. 1740. There was no issue by the second marriage.

At first his homestead was in West Hartford on land which bordered on the town of Farmington. In 1705, he exchanged this for what was formerly the home of his father at what is now the corner of State and Front streets in Hartford.

After his death, the administration of his estate was granted 10 June 1719, to his widow Abigail and his son Matthew. The inventory of his estate was taken 30 June 1719, and its value was apprised at 830 £ 10 s 11 d. On 20 May 1721, Abigail Cadwell alias Loete and Matthew Cadwell, administrators on the estate of Matthew Cadwell, presented their account which was accepted, and the distribution of the estate was ordered, one-third to the widow Abigail Loete, and the remainder to her children: Matthew, Ann, John, Abel, Daniel, Abigail, and Elias. Caleb Loete was appointed guardian to Abigail Cadwell, a minor nine years of age, and to Elias Cadwell, a minor eight years of age, and Matthew Cadwell was appointed guardian of his brother Daniel. (Hartford Probate Records, by Banwarren, 2:368.)

Children of Matthew and Abigail (Beckley) Cadwell (128 & 129) born in Hartford:

- i. Matthew, bap. 11 June 1696; m. Esther Burnham.
- ii. Abigail, bap. 28 Apr. 1698; d. young.
- iii. Ann, bap. 6 May 1700.
- iv. John, bap. 30 Nov. 1702; m. Dorothy Kilbourn.
- v. Abel, bap. 27 Nov. 1703; had a family.
- vi. Daniel, bap. 20 Oct. 1704; d. young.
- vii. Daniel (64), b. 18 May 1710 (this date is the only one given as a birth by Thomas Warren); m. Mary Harriner (65).
- viii. Abigail, bap. 8 June 1712.
- ix. Elias, bap. 7 Mar. 1713-4.

Family History
256
THOMAS CADWELL,

father of Matthew (128), was the founder of this line in America. He came from northern Scotland, where according to tradition members of the family were manufacturers.

The records of Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins in regard to this family are unfortunately in error in several instances. Mrs. Hawkins states that Thomas Cadwell came to this country "prior to 1630," and that he is first mentioned in the Dorchester records. Mr. Goodrich was unable to find any record of a Thomas Cadwell, under any possible variation in the spelling of the name, in the published records of Dorchester or Boston. He could find no evidence from any authority that Thomas Cadwell was ever in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Mrs. Hawkins also states that "he came to Hartford, Conn., with Thomas Hooker's Company in 1652," without explaining the complete lack of data about him between 1630 and 1652. Moreover Thomas Hooker died in 1649 and could not have come to Hartford with his company three years after his death. Finally Mrs. Hawkins says that Thomas Cadwell was married in 1638 to Elizabeth Stebbins Wilson, widow of Robert Wilson. This Elizabeth was about three years old in 1638; her first husband was living in 1655, and the first child to Thomas and Elizabeth Cadwell was born in 1659, twenty-one years after the date of marriage given by Mrs. Hawkins.

Evidence from the original records indicates that Thomas Cadwell came directly to Hartford, Conn., and on 9 Mar. 1652, for £5 L, purchased of the heirs of Samuel Scott, subject to the life interest of the widow, the Scott homestead with the dwelling and other buildings thereon. This lot was bounded on the east by what is now Front Street and on the north by what is now State Street.

He married in 1658 Elizabeth (Stebbins) Wilson (693, see line 223), born before 1635, daughter of Edward and Frances Stebbins (1786 & 1787), and widow of Robert Wilson (892, line 223). By this marriage the paternal and maternal lines are connected. The story of the first marriage is told completely in the family history of Robert Wilson. In brief, she was married first about 1648, and her first husband died in Farmington 21 July 1655, leaving her with two little boys, the oldest about five years of age, all of which is proved by the Early Connecticut (or Hartford) Probate Records, by Huntington, (1:145). She had ten children by her second marriage. John and Samuel Wilson, her two children by her first husband, and Edward Cadwell, her oldest son by her second husband, were named in her father's will in 1670 in nos her four oldest Cadwell children who were then living, and the codicil added to this will in 1673 names the next two.

Thomas Cadwell kept the ferry at Hartford. He was a constable and held other minor town offices. He died 9 Oct. 1694, at Hartford. His will, dated 11 Feb. 1691 and proved 14 Nov. 1694, provided that his wife Elizabeth should use his estate for life, except what he had already conveyed to his son Thomas and his daughter Mary Dickens, the land given his daughter being described as land formerly belonging to "my Father Stebbins." He gave a small lot to his son Edward, explaining that Edward's grandfather Stebbins had given him a good estate "in the right of my wife his Mother, who was the only child living of his said grandfather when he deceased." He made bequests of land to his sons Thomas, Samuel, and Matthew, and 20 L each to his daughter's Abigail, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Mehitabel. His wife was made sole executrix, and Nathaniel Stanley and Caleb Stanley were made overseers. His estate was appraised at 693 L 18 sh. (Hartford PR, by Manwaring, 1:422).

The year after his death, the contract for keeping the ferry was given his widow, but later to one of her sons.

The name of Thomas Cadwell is among those upon the shaft in the old Center Church Burying Ground erected to commemorate the earliest male members of Rev. Mr. Hooker's first church, but this is only evidence of early membership and not evidence that each person named on the monument came to Hartford from Dorchester.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stebbins) (Wilson) Cadwell (256 and 257), born in Hartford (this list is a correction of that given by several authorities, and it is based chiefly on the manuscript, Springfield Families, by Thomas Verren (p. 124), in the library of the HHS, and the Fulton-Haydon Ancestry, by Leonard (p. 328):

- i. Mary, b. 8 Jan. 1659; m. Samuel Burnham; her father's will, 1691, proves she had a second husband, surname Dickens.
- ii. Edward, b. 1 Nov. 1660; m. Elizabeth Butler.
- iii. Thomas, b. 5 Dec. 1662; m. Hannah Butler.
- iv. William, b. 14 July 1664; not mentioned in the will.
- v. Matthew (128), b. 5 Oct. 1668; m. Abigail Beckley (129).
- vi. Abigail, b. 26 Nov. 1670; m. John Church.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. 1 Dec. 1672; living unm. in 1691.
- viii. Samuel, b. 30 Apr. 1675; m. Mary Clark.
- ix. Hannah, b. 22 Aug. 1677; m. Thomas Bliss.
- x. Mehitable, b. 12 Jan. 1679-80; m. Samuel Boardman.

Line 5

THE HENRIETTA GREENE LINE

A Branch of the Grace Ray Caldwell Line (1)
Synopsis

(5) HENRIETTA GREENE, b. 1640, d. 1878;
r. Havana now Montour Falls, N. Y.;
m. 1856 or 1857, James Caldwell . . . (4, line 1).

(10) TERRY B. GREENE, b. 1797, d. 1850;
r. Chester, Vt. and Havana, N. Y.;
m. about 1832, Sisie Ann McKinstry . . . (11).

(20) JONATHAN GREENE, b. 1754;
r. Warwick, R. I., Stephontown, N. Y.,
and Chester, Vt.;
m. about 1780, Patience Torry (21).

(40) JOSEPH GREENE, b. 1728, d. 1824;
r. Warwick, R. I., and Stephontown, N. Y.;
m. (1st) 1751, Phoebe Langford (41).

(60) JOHN GREENE, b. 1685, d. 1757;
r. Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1709, Mary Allen (81).

(160) JAMES GREENE, bap. 1626, d. 1698;
came to America with his parents,
settled finally at Warwick, R. I.;
m. (2nd) 1665, Elizabeth Anthony (161).

(320) JOHN GREENE, b. about 1590, d. 1657;
r. in England, Gillingham and Salisbury;
the Doctor John Greene, who settled first
at Salom, Mass., then removed to Providence
and Warwick, R. I.;
m. 1619, Joanne Tattershall (321).

(640) RICHARD GREENE, b. around 1550;
r. Gillingham, Dorsetshire, Eng.;
m. around 1570, Mary Hooker (641).

(1280) RICHARD GREENE, d. probably in 1608;
in 1583, inherited Bowridge Hill in
Gillingham.

(2560) ROBERT GREENE;
r. Bowridge Hill, Gillingham.

Family History

10

TERRY BENJAMIN GREENE,

commonly called Terry B. Greene, named at birth Benjamin Terry Greene, father of Henrietta (5) and son of Jonathan (20), was born in 1797, and died in Lyman, now Northway Falls, Schuyler County, N. Y., 24 June 1850. His death is known from family records. The year of his birth was obtained from the family records of his daughter Henrietta, and this year is confirmed by the census records of 1840 and 1850, and by probate records, but these original records all prove that the month of his birth should be February, March, or April, and not September. The day of the month was probably the 12th as stated in the family record. The story of finding the proof of his parentage is told here in detail.

The only Terry Greene that could be found in any of the twenty-five and more Green and Greene genealogies in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, was in the book, *The Greenes of Rhode Island*, compiled by George Davis Greene, and edited by Louise Brownell Clapp (p. 375). But only his name and the names of his parents and sisters appear in that reference. There are no dates or places of residence for him or his four sisters --- he had no brothers --- and no date of marriage or place of residence for his father Jonathan. Several of his uncles are described with some completeness, and they settled in Berlin, Herkimer County, N. Y. The genealogy does say, however, that Jonathan Greene married Catharine Terry. The odd given name Terry, then, was for his mother's family. This given name and the maiden name of Jonathan's wife are the chief bases for his identification. This is one of many cases in which the mother's maiden name became the first name of a son.

The name Terry Greene was not found in the set of the first 77 volumes of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Record, nor in the set of the first 103 volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, nor in Hemenway's Gazetteer of Vermont Genealogy. The two published volumes of Index to Periodicals, by Jacobus, gave no help. The manuscript index of genealogical articles and sections of books, by William Prescott Greenleaf, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, also contained no pertinent references. None of the many sources listed by Winsoll helped either.

Important information was obtained from the census records. It will be remembered that the genealogy names as the children in this family, one son and four daughters. There is nothing in the genealogy to show how many of these were born before 1790. The census records of 1790 and 1800 for Vermont show that in both of those years a Jonathan Greene was living in Chester, Windsor County, Vt. In 1790 this Jonathan's family was enumerated as "1-0-4," meaning himself, wife, and three daughters. In 1800, he had a son and six daughters. As Terry was born in 1797, it is clear

that he is the son who was added to the family between 1790 and 1800. It is possible that some children died in infancy, but if they did, that fact would not apply to the evidence that Terry belongs in this family. Indeed, he fits it perfectly. This confirms the family tradition that he was born in Vermont and came to New York at an early age. The place of his birth is established as Chester, Windham County, Vt.

Correspondence with Mrs. Edward B. Day, of Providence, R. I., who was by birth a member of the Terry family, proved that Benjamin Terry had a daughter Patience of the right age to have been the wife of Jonathan Greene. Mr. Goodrich identified Joanna Terry, the wife of Jonathan's brother James, as the Joanna Terry who was a sister of Patience. These facts indicate that Terry B. Greene, was by birth Benjamin Terry Greene, that he was named for his maternal grandfather, and that he reversed his two given names as often happens, and did happen in this family tree. (See families 6-1, line 3, and others.)

In the manuscript, "Abstracts of All Wills, Probated in Rensselaer County, New York, 1791-1821," compiled by Ralph David Phillips (1:6, citing original records, 1:140) is this abstract:

Benjamin Green of Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., made a will 4 May 1797, which was probated 25 Sep. 1797. Benjamin names as heirs his brothers James Green, Leniford Green, John Green, Joseph Green, Thomas Green, and his oldest brother Jonathan Green. He also names his sisters Rhoda Hull and Barbera Green. He also names the following nephews and nieces in groups as here given:

- (1) Java Green and David Green
- (2) Foleg Thomas, Naomi Thomas, and Rufus Thomas
- (3) David Jackson
- (4) Rhoda Green, Deborah Green, Susannah Green, and Benjamin Terry Green
- (5) Benjamin Dennison
- (6) Benjamin Green Hull

He also names Sarah Dennison, wife of Jonathan Dennison; and Nancy and Mary Brown, daughters of Benjamin Brown.

He appointed his wife Mary, executrix. The witnesses to the will were: Joseph Green, Aaron Jackson, and Eleazar Hull.

This will is the will of Benjamin, who calls Jonathan his oldest brother. The genealogy names the children of Jonathan as Sally, Deborah, Rhoda, Susannah, and Terry. The will names them in the fourth group of nephews and nieces as Rhoda, Deborah, Susannah, and Benjamin Terry Green. This proves that the full name of Terry was Benjamin Terry Greene, and together with the other evidence here presented positively identifies him, his father Jonathan, and his paternal uncles and aunts. The Greenes of Rhode Island the genealogy previously referred to, gives the families of all the Greene ancestors in this line from Jonathan on.

Incidentally the will proves that the Sally mentioned in the genealogy died before Sep. 1797, and this agrees with the evidence of the census that one daughter died between 1790 and 1800. Also, incidentally, it may be noted that the surname is spelled interchangeably Green and Greene.

In regard to the date of Terry's birth, the U. S. Census of 1850, the first to name all the members of a family with their ages, includes the family of Terry B. Greene, who was then living in Catherine, Chautauque County, N. Y. That record states that the age of Terry B. Greene "at his last birthday" was 52 years. This means that he was born after 1 Jan. 1797, because if born earlier he would have been 53 years of age in 1850. Terry was born before 4 May 1797, because that is the date his uncle mentioned him in his will. Terry died 21 June 1850, yet was enumerated in the census. Therefore, the census was taken during the first six months of the year at Catherine. Terry was born in a month subsequent to the month when the census was taken, unless the date of his birth and the date the census taker called were only a few days apart. This leaves only February, March, or April as the months in which his birth occurred. Therefore the notation that was given to the compiler that he was born 12 Sep. 1797 can not be correct. Instead he was born in February, March, or April, 1797, probably on the 12th of one of those months.

Terry B. Greene came from Vermont into New York state, probably between 1810 and 1830. In the family history of his father, it is shown that he left home before 1830 according to the census records, and this confirms the family tradition that he was born in Vermont and came to New York state at an early age. Several letters written by relatives to Mrs. Hall prove that Terry B. Greene came to Catherine Lending when a young man, and his future wife came there in her father's family before her first marriage.

Elsie Ann McKinstry (11) was born in Montgomery, Ulster County, N. Y., 28 Nov. 1803, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) McKinstry (22 and 23). Her first husband was her cousin James McKinstry. By her first husband, she had one child, Erastus McKinstry, born about 1825, because the census of 1850 states he was "aged 25 years." Erastus married Experience Slocum and they had three children: Eugene, Butler, and Frank McKinstry. Experience was a daughter of Zebulon B. Slocum, and a sister of W. H. Slocum (Chautauque County Deeds, 20:428). Erastus was a blacksmith (census of 1850) and in 1852, he and his wife were living at Havana, the new name for Catherine. Their son Frank settled at Oswego, N. Y., where he died 29 Sep. 1915, and his widow Inez Wallace McKinstry died 1 Dec. 1915. Their son Butler had a daughter Elizabeth who married Frank Elliot, and she wrote Mrs. Hall that her grandfather Erastus was born in Havana. (See p. 347).

It was about 1832, after her first husband had died, that Elsie Ann married her second husband Terry B. Greene. According to the census of 1850, the family of Terry B. Greene was located at Havana. His age was then between 40 and 50, his wife's age was between 30 and 40, and the children were two males aged between 5 and 10, one male under 5, and one female under 5. The census record of 1850 for Havana has already been referred to and will be used several times in connection with the children. It states that Terry was a

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mason by trade. The Census of 1850 for Havana was obtained from the files of the Chemung County Clerk, who was very cooperative in this matter. His certified copy, dated 1 Dec. 1947, cites the original census for Havana (p. 1, lines 23-29).

According to the cemetery records, Terry B. Greene died at Havana, now Montour Falls, 24 June 1850, and his widow Elsie Ann died there 11 May 1861.

Children of Terry and Elsie Ann (McKinstry) Greene, born in Havana, N. Y.:

- i. Artemas Fay, b. in the year 1834; a discussion of the date of his birth is on a supplementary page (346). He was named for a school teacher who was a friend of the family, and who incidentally was a witness to Stephen McKinstry's will (page 65). Artemas Fay Greene died in the Civil War. The report of the Adjutant General reads: "The records show that Artemas F. Green, born at Havana, Schuyler County, New York, age 22 years, was enrolled 15 August 1862 at Montour, New York; was mustered into service 11 September 1862 at Elmira, New York, as a private, Company B, 141st Regiment, New York Infantry, and died 17 December 1863, at Lookout Valley, Tennessee. (signed) Wm. E. Bergin, Major General, USA, The Adjutant General." The family records tell that he died of dysentery, and members of the family have visited his grave near Lookout Mountain.
- ii. Jeremiah Smith, b. 12 Mar. 1836 (HN). The census says he was under 5 years of age in 1840, and 12 yrs of age in 1850. He never married; lost his mind but was pronounced cured and released from the asylum about 1869; soon afterward he was apparently drowned in Seneca Lake, as he was last seen near the water.
- iii. (A son, name unknown), b. probably in 1837 and d. between 1840 and 1850, as the census enumerated him as 5-10 years old in 1840 and did not mention him in 1850.
- iv. Marietta, b. 1 May 1839 (HN); age under 5 in 1840 and 11 in 1850; m. (1st) Abraham Sahler whom she saw first while visiting her cousin Abe Constable at High Falls; she is the "Aunt Met" described in the family histories of Willie and James Caldwell; m. (2nd) 14 May 1879, James Henry Van de Mark, of Kingston, N. Y., a wealthy cement manufacturer and extensive land owner; after his death she lived in Oswego, N. Y. She d. 5 May 1928.
- v. Henrietta (5), b. 4 Oct. 1840, age 10 years in 1850; m. in 1856 or 1857, James Caldwell (4, line 1).

Family History
20
JONATHAN GREENE,

Author of Terry (10) and son of Joseph (10), was born 24 Feb. 1754, at Warwick or East Greenwich, R. I.

He married about 1780, Patience Terry (21), born 17 Nov. 1755, at Dartmouth, Mass., daughter of Benjamin and Joanna (Joy) Terry (42 and 43), who removed to Rhode Island a few years after Patience was born. Only the name of Patience Terry appears in the genealogy, *The Greenes of Rhode Island* (p. 226). Her birth and parentage were obtained by correspondence with Mrs. Edward B. Day, of Providence, R. I., and confirmed by the Dartmouth Vital Records.

The family of this Jonathan Greene is not fully known, but there is enough authenticated data about him and his children to make his position in this lineage certain. In 1770, there were fifteen different families by the name of Greene in Stephentown, N. Y., where Terry's uncle Benjamin lived. Among them were two Jonathans, but neither of them had an emigration that in the least fitted the father of Terry. At the same time there were three different Jonathan Greenes living in Vermont. One of them is described in the genealogy, *The Greenes of Rhode Island* (p. 216), as a son of Rufus and altho he had no sons in 1790, the names of his daughters do not agree with Terry's sisters. The second does not fit into the picture at all. The third was Jonathan Greene of Chester, and his fit is perfect.

This Jonathan was fifteen years old when his father, Joseph, migrated with his large family from Warwick, R. I., to Stephentown, N. Y. It seems most probable that Jonathan accompanied his father, but as the Terry family remained in Exeter, R. I., it is not impossible that he was working as a laborer in Rhode Island until his marriage about 1780, which was about ten years after his father settled in Stephentown.

Not long after his marriage, he settled in Chester, Vt., where he was living in 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820, according to the census records. The fit of his children into these census records is told in the list of children. Those whose names are known from the genealogy and the will, have already been mentioned in the family history of Terry. The census records also prove that when Jonathan's family was enumerated in 1810, it included besides his children, himself, and wife, but in 1820 only he and two of his children were included. This means that his wife died between 1810 and 1820, and as we have already seen, his son Terry left home probably about 1816, when he was 21 years of age.

The settlerent of this Jonathan's estate has not been found either in Vermont or New York.

Children of Jonathan and Patience (Terry) Greene (20 and 21), probably all born in Chester:

- i. Sally, b. probably about 1762, counted in 1790, not counted in any subsequent census, the oldest daughter named in the genealogy; d. before 1797 as she is not mentioned in her uncle Benjamin's will.
- ii. Deborah, b. about 1764, counted in 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820, presumably about 36 years of age in 1820 as she is in the age group, 30-35; probably never married; named in her uncle Benjamin's will, 1797, and in the genealogy.
- iii. Rhoda, b. probably about 1766, counted in 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820; named in the genealogy and the will; probably never married.
(These three daughters were the only children living in 1790, as the enumeration of the family was "1-0-4." Also it appears that no children who survived infancy were born between 1790 and 1794.)
- iv. Susannah, b. about 1795, b. after 1790 because she was not counted in that census, b. before 1797 as she was named in her uncle Benjamin's will, enumerated as under 10 years of age in 1800, and between 10 and 16 in 1810, and this last count proves she was born after 1795; probably married between 1810 and 1820 as she was not in her father's family in 1820.
- v. Benjamin Terry (10), also changed to Henry Benjamin, b. M. Feb., Mar., or Apr., 1797, called Benjamin Terry Green in his uncle Benjamin's will, 4 May 1797, counted in 1800, and 1810; lost here between 1810 and 1820, as he was not included in his father's family in the latter year; m. about 1834, Elizabeth Ann Bedellbury (11).
- vi. (A daughter), b. about 1798, not born until after her uncle made his will; with Susannah, one of three females less enumerated in 1800 as under 10 years of age, also with Susannah, one of two females 10-16 years of age in 1810; and either died or married before 1820, as she was not counted in that census.
- vii. (A daughter), b. about 1800, one of three counted that year as under 10 years of age, but d. before 1810 when there were only two in this group.
- viii. (A son), b. 1800-1810; d. 1810-1820, as he was counted in the group under 10 years of age in 1810, and was not counted in 1820.



Family History
40

JOSEPH GREENE,

father of Jonathan (20) and son of John (80), was born at Warwick, R. I., 19 Feb. 1728.

He was tailor and a member of the Society of Friends, and wore the Quaker costume. He "removed from Warwick, or East Greenwich, R. I., to Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1769, and was the third white settler in that town." He was preceded by Godfrey Brinker, who came in 1765, and by Ruben Denestock. Peter Simmons, Jacob Cogsey, and Daniel Hull came the same year. Berlin was a part of Stephentown until 1806, and the early records call the home of Joseph and his sons Stephentown. He did not sell his homestead in Warwick until sometime between 1775 and 1778, and it is conjectured that his three oldest sons, including Jonathan, may have remained there for a while, until Jonathan and James had married the Terry sisters.

Joseph Greene married, first, 27 Oct. 1751, Phoebe Langford (41), born 26 Apr. 1714, daughter of John and Barbara (Rice) Langford (82 and 83), of East Greenwich (Massachusetts Historical Register, 2:202-204). This marriage was recorded at East Greenwich (Arnold's Rhode Island VR). Phoebe was the mother of Joseph's eleven children, seven of whom were born at the old home in Warwick. The four younger children were born at Stephentown. Her death record has not been found. Joseph married, second "the widow Moon." She has not been identified, but the History of Rensselaer County, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester (p. 494) includes among the early settlers of Stephentown, contemporary with Joseph Greene, a man by the name of J. Moon.

Joseph Greene died in 1824, aged 96 years, at Stephentown which had by that time become Berlin.

Children of Joseph and Phoebe (Langford) Greene (40 and 41):

- i. Benjamin, b. 16 or 19 Feb. 1752; m. Mary Brown; no children; made the important will frequently referred to in 1797; resided in Stephentown.
- ii. Jonathan (20), b. 24 Feb. 1754; m. Patience Terry (21).
- iii. James, b. 14 Feb. 1757; m. Joann Terry, sister of Patience; lived to be over 100 years old.
- iv. David, b. 12 May 1762; m. Sarah Thomas; d. before 1797.
- v. Sarah, b. 21 Jan. 1764; m. Rowland Thomas; her brother Benjamin made bequests to three of her children.
- vi. Langford, b. 18 Dec. 1766, received his mother's family name; m. Abigail Thomas.
- vii. John, b. 10 Nov. 1768; m. Ellen Randall; a son Randall Greene, also bearing his mother's maiden name, went to Pownal, Vt.
- viii. Phoebe, b. 21 Nov. 1770; m. Major Daniel Hull; lived in Berlin; called "sister Phoebe Hull" by her brother Benjamin.

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Children of Joseph Greene, continued:

ix. Joseph, b. 25 May 1773; m. Mercy Rice; went to Cherry Valley, Schoharie County, N. Y.

x. Thomas, b. 19 May 1775; m. Hannah Rose.

xii. Barbara, b. 12 Feb. 1778; m. Joshua Godfrey after 1797.

Family History

60

JOHN GRAHAME,

father of Joseph (b0) and son of James (160), was born at Rotowomis, in Warwick, R. I., 30 Sep. 1685.

He was made a freeman there in May 1703. He spent his life in Warwick, and died 8 Dec. 1757. The genealogy states that he made a will 22 June 1754, which was proved 11 Dec. 1757, but it does not include a copy or abstract of the will.

He married, 16 Feb. 1709-10, Mary Allen (81), born 29 May 1689, daughter of Increase Allen (162) of Dartmouth, Mass. The record of marriage (Dartmouth VR, 2:27, 211) reads "Greene, John, son of James dead of Warwick, R. I., and Mary Allen, d. Increase of Dartmouth."

Children:

- i. David, b. 4 Jan. 1710; m. Alice Hall.
- ii. James, b. 14 Mar. 1712; m. Mary Nichols.
- iii. Rachel, b. 16 Mar. 1714; m. Henry Matthewson.
- iv. Increase, b. 12 Apr. 1717; m. (1st) Phoebe Matthewson; m. (2nd) Ruth Greene.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 26 May 1719; m. Job Matthewson.
- vi. Benjamin, b. 26 Sep. 1721; the genealogy says, "he did not marry Mary Gould."
- vii. Dannah, twin, b. 1 Jan. 1724; m. Samuel Hall.
- viii. Mary, twin, b. 1 Jan. 1724; d. 23 Oct. 1727.
- ix. Joseph (b0), b. 19 Feb. 1727; m. (1st) Phoebe ~~Longford~~ (b1); m. (2nd) the widow Moon.
- x. Peter, b. 6 Jan. 1730; probably d. young.

160.
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P.M. 160
Page 1

Family History
160
JAMES GREENE,

father of John (80) and son of John (320), was baptized at St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, England, 21 June 1626, and came with his parents to New England in 1635.

He was listed among the freemen of Warwick and Providence plantations in 1647 and 1655. He resided at Old Warwick, on the southerly side of Main street, where the graveyard was located in 1902, and in this old cemetery he and some of his family were buried. He was town clerk in 1661, and the records show he was an excellent person. He was a member of the General Assembly for ten years between 1661 and 1675, and was considered "a man of much practical sagacity." During the war with the Indians, 1675, his home and all the others in Warwick --- except the Stone Castle which belonged to his brother --- were burned to the ground. When the inhabitants were warned of their danger, he and his family fled to Portsmouth, R. I., where John Anthony, father of his second wife, lived. He made his home at a place called the Hunting Swamp in Portsmouth until 1684, when he returned to Warwick and settled at Fowle's Point. He died there 27 Apr. 1699, aged 72 years.

His house there stood on the hill near the west bank of the river, overlooking the beautiful lake which was the source of the water power for the forge which his grandsons, sons of Jabez, established for making anchors and other articles of iron. From this forge developed a large industry. Some of his descendants lived at the old home for more than 200 years.

He married, first, about 1658, Deliverance Fetter, born in 1637, daughter of Robert. She died in 1664.

He married, second, 3 May 1665, Elizabeth Anthony (161), daughter of John and Susannah (322 and 323) of Portsmouth. She died in 1698.

His will, dated "the twenty-second of March sixteen hundred ninety seven or eight," made bequests to his "wife that is now Elizabeth Greene," and to his surviving children. His wife was granted the privilege of living "in the west part of the house I now live in during her widowhood," and was given "her side saddle and bridle." To his son John, he gave a lot of "one hundred acres of land," and another lot of eighteen acres adjoining it lying in Coweset "and also all my right of lands undivided in Coweset to the head of the Purchase, with two lots lying southward of John Rico his land in Coweset ---- and also twenty pounds when he comes to the full age of twenty-one years," and also some personal property. He gave "unto each of my sons and daughters and grandchildren a Bible." His son Jabez was the residuary legatee and executor, and his assistants were "my brother Major John Greene, brother-in-law Benjamin Barton, and cousin Thomas Greene."



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Children of James (160) and Deliverance (Potter) Greene, born at Warwick, R. I.:

- i. James, b. 1 June 1658; m. Mary Fones or Jones.
- ii. Mary, b. 28 Sep. 1660; m. James Reynolds.
- iii. Elisha, b. 17 Mar. 1662-3; probably d. young as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
- iv. Sarah, b. 27 Aug. 1664; m. Henry Reynolds.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene (160 and 161), David and Thomas born at Portsmouth, the others at Warwick:

- v. Peter, b. 25 Aug. 1666; m. Elizabeth Slocum.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 17 Oct. 1668; m. (1st) Francis Reynolds; had a second husband named Hull.
- vii. John, b. 1 Feb. 1670; deceased by 1685.
- viii. Jacob, b. 17 May 1673; m. Mary Barton.
- ix. David, b. 24 June 1677; m. (1st) Mary Slocum; m. (2nd) Sarah Barbour.
- x. Thomas, b. 11 Nov. 1682; d. young.
- xi. John (b2), b. 30 Sep. 1685; m. Mary Allen (81).
- xii. Susanna, b. 24 May 1688; m. Joseph Hull.

Family History
320
JOHN GREENE,

the progenitor of the Warwick branch of the Greene family, was the son of Richard and Mary (Cook) Greene (640 and 641), and was born on his father's estate at Borrigo Hill, in the parish of Gillingham, County Dorset, England, about 1590, as informed in the genealogy of this family.

He became a physician and surgeon, and for many years practiced his profession in Salisbury or Sarum, Wiltshire, Eng. There at St. Thomas Church, 4 Nov. 1619, he married Joann Tattershall (321). Her name was sometimes written Jane Tattersole. Altho her ancestry has not been traced, she seems to have been closely connected with George Tattershall of Stapleford, Wiltshire. She was the first wife of John Greene and the mother of his seven children, all of whom were baptized at St. Thomas Church.

On 6 Apr. 1635, John Greene, his wife and their six children then living were registered at Hampton, for embarkation in the ship *Jams*. They were 53 days crossing the Atlantic.

He was the first doctor in Providence, but before he arrived there he had lived at Salem, Mass., long enough to become acquainted with Roger Williams, so that he was one of the "six which came first" to Providence, the others being Throomborton, Harris, Verin, Arnold, and Williams. (Colonial Records, cited in The Greene's of Rhode Island, p. 45). On 31 July 1637, Roger Williams wrote to Governor Winthrop, "For myself I have no partial respect to Mr. Greene nor relation but of neighbors together. Mr. Greene here is peaceable, a pacemaker, and a lover of all English that visit us."

On 1 Oct. 1642, John Greene purchased from the Indian chief, Miantonomi, 600 acres on Narraganset Bay, south of Pawtuxet, known as Occupasuetuket. On 12 Jan. 1643, he was one of twelve associated with Samuel Gorton in the purchase of Shawomet, commonly called Old Warwick, which lay directly south of the first purchase. He immediately made his permanent settlement there, but the people of Providence continued to rely upon him for medical aid for many years afterward.

In 1647, the four towns of Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick were formally organized under the first charter or patent from the English parliament. John Greene, who had insisted that this was the only legal procedure for organization and that the preceding government was provisional only, was one of the committee who formed the organization and was the first of the six councillors named on the council of Warwick.



He was one of the most prominent men in the colony, and held office almost continuously until the summer before his death. He was councillor, 1647-1649; assistant and magistrate, 1649; and commissioner, 1648, 1650, 1655, 1656, 1657. He was outspoken in his contempt for certain magistrates, and for his lack of diplomacy was fined more than once.

He died in the autumn of 1657.

His wife Joanne died about 1639, soon after his removal to Providence. His second wife was the widow Alice Daniels. Exposure resulting from being driven from her home by the Massachusetts Bay troops in their attack on Warwick resulted in the death of Alice. A similar fate befell the wife of Robert Potter and other women and children. While on a trip to England, John Greene married his third wife, whose first name was always written Phillip. She died at Warwick, 11 Mar. 1687, aged about 67 years, having survived her husband nearly 30 years.

Children of John and Joanne (Tattemall) Greene (320 and 321):

- i. John, bap. 15 Aug. 1620; m. Anne Almy.
- ii. Peter, bap. 10 Mar. 1622; m. Mary Corton.
- iii. Richard, bap. 25 Mar. 1624; d. in infancy in England.
- iv. James (160), b. p. 21 June 1625; m. (1st) Deliverance Rotter; m. (2nd) Elizabeth ~~Rotter~~ (161).
- v. Thomas, b. 1 June 1628; m. Elizabeth Corton.
- vi. John or Jane, bap. 3 Oct. 1630; m. John Hads.
- vii. Mary, bap. 19 May 1633; m. James Sweet.

Note

The genealogy has an accurate account of three generations of this Greene line in England, including wills and parish records proving the connections.

English Family

640

RICHARD GREENE,

father of John (320), was the only son of Richard (1280), and was born around 1550, but the date is quite uncertain. He was the executor of his father's will, and succeeded to the family estate, called Bowridge Hill, at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, in 1600.

He married, probably around 1570, Mary Hooker (641), daughter of John Hooker (1252).

Gillingham is one of the largest parishes in Dorsetshire, near the site of the battle between Edmund Ironside and Canute. The parish register begins in 1560. The family has for a long time resided at Bowridge Hill, so named for its shape. This is a beautiful locality, and from the house which was built about 1700 there is a broad view of the countryside and village.

Children:

- i. Peter; a son and heir; named in his grandfather's will; wife John named in the will of his grandfather and of his brother Richard; children recorded in the parish records of Gillingham.
- ii. Richard; named in his grandfather's will; died without issue at Salisbury as proved by his will 1617; had a wife Agnes; gave all his Latin books to his brothers Robert and John.
- iii. Robert; named in his grandfather's will; settled in Cucklington, Somersetshire; by his will in 1650 he gave "to my brother John living in New England all my Latin books if he come for them."
- iv. John (320); named in his grandfather's will; founder of the Rhode Island branch of the Greene family; first wife, Jeanne Fettermill (321).
- v. Rebecca; mentioned in her grandfather's will as one of the "five daughters of my sonne Richard Greene;" called "Rebecca Downton" in the will of her brother Richard.
- vi. Mary; mentioned by name in her brother Richard's will.
- vii. Rachel; n. Richard Ferne; their daughter Rachel Ferne married Edward Rawson, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- viii. Anne, bap. 31 Aug. 1595; n. Miles Stagg.
- ix. Thomas, bap. 16 May 1599.
- x. (The fifth daughter); there is no record of the name of one of "the five daughters of my sonne Richard Greene," to whom bequests were made by their grandfather.



INT. 5
Line 5
Eng. Fam. 6
1280
and 2560

English Family
1280
RICHARD, GREENE,

father of Richard (640) and son of Robert (2560), inherited the property at Bowridge Hill, as heir at law and residuary legatee of his brother Peter Greene. Where he lived before the death of his brother Peter is not known, and consequently the name of his wife and the baptisms of his children have not been found. He was taxed in the Subsidy Rolls of Gillingham in 1567.

His will, dated 10 May 1606, and proved 3 May 1608, included legacies to Mary Greene, wife of his son Richard, and to each of his grandchildren, as told on the preceding page, and also a gift of five pounds to the poor of Gillingham. The "goulde Ringe" given him by his brother Peter was bestowed upon his grandchild Peter. Katherine, his "only daughter" is also referred to as "my daughter Katherine Turner and her children." The residue of his property including the estate at Bowridge Hill went to his "only son Richard," who was made sole executor. The will proves that there were only two surviving children: Katherine and Richard (640).

English Family
2560
ROBERT GREENE,

father of Richard (1280), owned the estate at Bowridge Hill, and was residing there as early as 1543, when he was taxed on the Subsidy Rolls. He was again taxed in 1547 and 1548.

The following children are known:

1. Peter; inherited Bowridge Hill from his father; died without issue in 1583, leaving bequests to his wife Joan, to his brothers and sisters, and to their children; a bequest of 12 l. to the Cathedral Church of Wells may be a clue to the place of origin of the family; there were also bequests to the church and the poor of Gillingham; and to Alice Greene, wife of Christopher Greene, whose relationship is not stated; the will was dated 20 May 1583 and proved 1 June 1583.
- ii. Richard (1280).
- iii. John; mentioned by his brother Peter as living in Gillingham in 1583.
- iv. Alice; called "sister Alice Small" in her brother Peter's will; had a daughter Elizabeth Small.
- v. Ann; "sister Ann Capp, wife of Roger Capp" and their children are mentioned in her brother Peter's will.

Note

Beyond (2560) the Greene ancestry is not established. A line which includes several gaps and mere conjectures may be found in several authorities, but is not included here.

Authorities

The several authorities for families (10) and (20) have been cited in these family histories.

The chief authority for the more remote families is *The Grimes of Rhode Island*, compiled by George Grimes Greene, and edited by Louise Brownell Clarke, referred to frequently as "the genealogy." Specific references to this source for the different families are as follows:

- Family 20, pp. 218, 228.
- Family 40, pp. 136, 223-232.
- Family 60, pp. 89, 90.
- Family 160, pp. 64, 65.
- Family 320, pp. 45, etc.
- Family 640, pp. 38, 39.
- Family 1280, pp. 730, 741.
- Family 2560, pp. 738, 739.

References for the conjectural English ancestry as cited by Miss Rosemary Turner (no pages given):

- Corporation of American Genealogy*, by Virtus, vol. 5.
- American Ancestry*, volumes 3 and 5.
- Americans of Royal Descent*, by Browning.
- Ancestral Records and Portraits, Colonial Dames of America*, by the Grafton Press.
- Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*.
- Baldwin Genealogy*, by Charles G. Baldwin.
- Chandler Family*, by George Chandler.
- Vermont, Once No Man's Land*, by Merritt C. Barden.
- Genealogical and Family History of Vermont*, by Hiram Carleton.

Your Family Tree, by Kimball.

Miss Turner also sent Mrs. Hall the following references to the Greene family in general:

- Early Settlers of New York*, a periodical.
- Genealogical Memoirs of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys*, by Cuyler Reynolds.

Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, Lewis Pub. Co.

Genealogical Pages of the Hartford Times: 27 June 1942, 6 Mar. 1943, 23 Sep. 1944, 6 Jan. 1945, 22 Sep. 1945, 1 Dec. 1945, 24 Jan. 1946.

Sources examined in detail by Mr. Goodrich, or under his direction, which yielded no data or clues:

- Deeds and Wills of Ulster County, N. Y.* (See line 11.)
- Cemetery Records of Ulster County, N. Y.*, by Toucher and Terwilliger.

Deeds and Vital Records of Chester, Vt.

History of Windsor County, Vt., by Aldrich and Holmes.

Church records of Berlin, N. Y.

All volumes of *Register and Record*, except as cited.

Vermont Vital Records, by Bowman.

Hemingway's Gazetteer of Vermont.

Relationships to Famous Men

There are so many famous men in this branch of the Greene family that no attempt has been made to trace relationships with all of them. Senator Greene, the oldest man ever to be a United States senator, is the outstanding example of the present day. A story about him appeared in a recent issue of Life Magazine. Three of the most famous members of the family are mentioned here and the relationships to them of the members of this family tree are shown.

MAJOR JOHN GREENE,

brother of James (160), came to this country in his father's family, and became one of the most prominent men in the early history of Rhode Island. He was a representative to the General Court, 1652-1653; warden for Warwick, 1658; Attorney General, 1657-1660; assistant to the Governor for 25 years, between 1660 and 1690; Deputy Governor for 11 years, between 1690 and 1700; besides holding other offices. One of his grandchildren, a son of his son Daniel, was Governor William Greene. Joseph Greene (60), a grandson of James (160) was a second cousin to this governor.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE,

famous officer of the Revolutionary Army, was a great-grandson of James (160) thru his son John and his grandson Nathaniel Sr. Jonathan Greene (20), also a great-grandson of James (160), was therefore a second cousin to Major General Nathaniel Greene.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE SEARS GREENE,

famous officer of the Union Army in the Civil War, was related to members of this family tree in the following way:

Henrietta (Greene) Caldwell (5) was the great-grandmother of Gordon Caldwell (2-i-ii) and Virginia (Caldwell) Hall (2-i-iii). Henrietta was the grandmother of Grace (Caldwell) Hall (1) and Carroll McKinley Caldwell (1-i-1).

Henrietta (Greene) Caldwell (5) was a fifth cousin to Major General George Sears Greene, as shown by the comparison of these lineages.

(5)	Henrietta Greene	5th cousin	George Sears Greene
(10)	Terry B. Greene	4th cousin	Caleb Greene
(20)	Jonathan Greene	3rd cousin	Caleb Greene
(40)	Joseph Greene	2nd cousin	Samuel Greene
(80)	John Greene	1st cousin	Samuel Greene
(160)	James Greene	brother	John Greene
(320)	John Greene	identical	John Greene

Line 9

THE CANDACE MIXTER LINE
A Branch of the Grace Caldwell Line (1)
Synopsis of Tentative Lineage

(9) CANDACE MIXTER, b. 1805, d. 1863;
r. Somers, Conn., Nonson and Wilbraham,
Mass., Wellsville and Ferry, N. Y.;
m. 1826, Gordon Caldwell. (8, line 1).

(18) EZRA MIXTER, b. in 1780, d. 1838;
r. Charlton, Mass., Somers, Conn., Nonson
and Wilbraham, Mass., Wellsville, N. Y.;
m. 1800, Chloe Shepard (19).

(36) (?) EZRA MIXTER, b. 1754, d. 1829;
r. Shrewsbury, Sutton, and Charlton, Mass.;
m. 1779, Azubah Haven. (37).

(72) DAVID MIXER, b. 1718, living 1780;
r. Marlboro, Shrewsbury, and Sutton, Mass.;
m. (2nd) about 1752, Hannah Waters. (73).

(144) BENJAMIN MIXER, b. 1679, d. 1728;
r. Watertown and Marlboro, Mass.;
m. 1711, Rebecca Newton. (145).

(288) ISAAC MIXER, b. about 1630, d. 1716;
came to America as an infant in his father's
family and settled in Watertown;
m. (2nd) 1660-1, Johanna Springfield. (289).

(576) ISAAC MIXER, bap. 1602, d. 1655;
colonial pioneer from Copel, Suffolk County,
England, to Watertown, Mass.;
m. 1629, Sarah Thurston. (577).

(1152) ISAAC MIXER, buried 1642;
r. Copel or Cahell, Suffolk Co., Eng.;
his first wife was Frances.

Note:

There is no question about numbers (288), (576), and (1152) being ancestors in this line.

As the parentage of Ezra(18) is not completely proved, the family histories of (36), (72), and (144) are placed in the Supplementary Data (pages 360-363). Data on the lines branching from these families are also included (pp. 364-403). As Isaac(288) was the ancestor of all bearing this surname, he belongs in this line however it is traced.

Family History

10

EZRA MINTER,

father of Sandaco (9), was born about 1760 as inferred from his marriage record and other known dates. The problem of his parentage will be discussed in the Notes following this family history.

Ezra Minter came probably from Charlton, Mass., to Somers, Conn., and there married, 27 Apr. 1800, Chloe Shepard (Somers Vital Record book, 1:122, citing the Somers Vital Record book, 1:122, verified by a personal examination of the book by HPG). She was born 2 Aug. 1781, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Ferman) Shepard (36 and 39) of Enfield, Conn. Her ancestry has been completely traced and is fully authenticated.

In the manuscripts of Connecticut Vital Records, compiled by Lucius A. Barbour, known as the Barbour Collection or the Barbour Manuscript, these items appear in the Somers Vital Records: First, the marriage above quoted; second, Orrin Minter son of Ezra and Chloe was born at Somers, 27 Apr. 1800. This makes it appear that the birth occurred on the date of marriage, but this is not correct.

The records in the Connecticut State Library were examined by Mr. I. M. McLean in 1940, and the same two items with the identical date were found. In 1941, Miss Mlsie L. Burdon, then town clerk of Somers reported to Mrs. Hall that according to the records of the Congregational Church of Somers, Ezra Minter and Chloe Shepard were married 27 Apr. 1800, but the church records did not include the birth or baptism of the son Orrin, and she also reported that the item of birth of the son Orrin was in the original town record book which stated that he was born 27 Apr. 1800.

Mrs. Hall, the sponsor of the search for these lineages, has in her possession the flyleaf of the family bible of Ezra and Chloe Minter, which states that Ezra and Chloe were married 27 Apr. 1800, and their first child Orrin was born 6 Oct. 1801.

In the summer of 1952, Mr. Goodrich, the genealogist employed by Mrs. Hall, made a personal examination of the land and vital records in the office of the town clerk of Somers. He discovered that the book from which the birth record had been taken for the manuscripts of Mr. Barbour and for the State Library was not an original record book at all. The book called "the original vital record book" by the town clerk was a compilation of the data in some original book, rearranged and classified under the headings of marriages, births, and deaths. None of the items were verbatim copies of original records. The town clerk told Mr. Goodrich that this was the only record book of early vital statistics which she had, that this book was the source of the records at the State Library, and that she knew nothing about what was truly the original book.

It is obvious that an error was made in transcribing this birth item from the original record to the compilation, and that the marriage date was reported erroneously there as the birth date. Mr. Barbour, or his agent, copied the incorrect item as he found it in the tabulation. He did not copy this date from an original record.

The church record and the bible record agree on the date of marriage, 27 Apr. 1800. The birth date now in the vital records is an error, and should read, as recorded by his parents in the family bible, "Orrin Mixter, born 6 Oct. 1801."

Family records furnished other data about all three children of Ezra and Chloe, and Mrs. Hall states also, "I have a small piece of paper cousin Mattie (Caldwell) Skinner, daughter of Orin Gordon Cadwell, sent me. It is written by Chloe (Shepard) Cleveland entitled - A Record of Jacob and Hannah Shepard Family of Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn. - and the handwriting is a little trembly in places." The reason for the surname Cleveland will be told a little later. The family tradition stated that Ezra and Chloe came into New York state from Monson, Mass. It did not say that he was born in Monson as was first thought. This led to some confusion which has all been cleared up. Ezra removed from Somers to Monson, then to Wilbraham, Mass., and finally to Wellsville, N. Y.

The U. S. Census of 1800 shows that Ezra and his wife, both under 26 years of age, were then living in Somers with no children in the family. This confirms the fact that the son Orrin was born in 1801, and proves that Ezra was born after 1774. Ezra and Chloe lived in Somers until after 1805 when their youngest child, Candace, was born.

In 1821, their daughter Lucinda was called "of Monson" when she was married, and in 1826, their daughter Candace was "of Wilbraham" when she was married. These marriage records indicate that this Ezra and his family were living in Monson in 1821 and Wilbraham in 1826.

Soon after this, Ezra and his wife removed to New York state, but they did not take their children with them, as, at this time, their only son Orrin had become a sailor, and their two daughters had married and settled in Wilbraham. Their youngest daughter and her husband, Gordon Cadwell, joined them later at Wellsville.

Ezra died in Wellsville, 12 May 1838.

His widow married Burrell Cleveland, as proved by those records. On 4 Nov. 1855, Burrell Cleveland died at Ferry Center, N. Y., age 75 years, and his widow Chloe Cleveland died there 15 Feb. 1863, age 81 years. Her age at death positively identifies her as the Chloe (Shepard) Mixter who was born 2 Aug. 1781, and she was the Chloe Cleveland who wrote the record of the Jacob Shepard Family referred to above, which was the record of her father's family.

Children of Ezra and Chloë (Shepard) Mixter (18 and 19),
born in Somers, Conn.:

i. Orrin, b. 6 Oct. 1801 as proved on the preceding pages.
He was a sailor according to Mattie C. Skinner, the
cousin and informant of Mrs. Hall. On 6 May 1820,
"Orrin Mixter of Somers," purchased of Solomon Ful-
ler of Somers, for \$35, half an acre adjoining land
of the said Fuller (Somers Land Records, H:310).
He never married, and died 5 May 1835 (Mrs. Hall).

ii. Lucinda, b. 14 Sep. 1803; called "Lucinda Mixter of
Nonson," she was published, 20 Apr. 1821, to marry
Hardy Wilkins (Manuscript of Wilbraham Vital Rec-
ords in the Springfield Public Library, p. 247).
She died 13 Mar. 1844 (Mrs. Hall).

iii. ~~Genesee~~ (9), b. 4 Oct. 1805; m. 4 July 1826, Gordon
~~and~~ ^{and} (3, line 1) (Wilbraham V. L. cited above).

Burrell or Burrill Cleveland, born 1 Feb. 1781, at Nor-
wich, Conn., son of John and Eunice Cleveland, married, first,
in his home town, 28 Apr. 1805, Lydia Yale, born there 5 Sep.
1785, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Sanger) Yale. He lived
at Norwich and Somers, Conn., until 1818, when he removed with
his family and his brother John, to Leicester, N. Y., and later
to Genesco, N. Y. He was a millwright. His first wife died
at Leicester, 6 Mar. 1845.

Children of Burrill Cleveland, by his first wife, the five
oldest born in Conn., the two youngest at Leicester, N. Y.:

a. Rebecca Yale, b. 19 June 1806; m. Dudley Brown, at
Leicester.

b. Eliza Maria, b. 12 Sep. 1808; m. William Lacy, at
Leicester; settled at Perry, N. Y.

c. Burrill Cutler, b. 5 Jan. 1811; d. 23 Mar. 1814.

d. Charles Burrill, b. 28 July 1813; m. Lura Bethia Arm-
strong; lived at Perry, N. Y.; d. at Scipio, Mich.;
two children.

e. Alonzo Cutler, b. 16 July 1817; m. Lucinda Hutton;
lived at Leicester and Perry, N. Y., and Elizabeth,
N. J.; three children.

f. Joseph Jerome, b. 16 Mar. 1821; m. Almira Warren; had
several children b. at Perry; removed to Sheboygan
and Muskegon, Mich.

g. Lydia Ann, b. 17 Dec. 1823; d. 10 Apr. 1838.

Authority:- Descendants of Moses Cleveland, by
Edmund James Cleveland and Horace Gillet Cleveland,
1:237,529. This genealogy does not include the second
marriage of Burrill Cleveland, but it has been proved
from other sources. It does include his death.



Notes

The problem of identifying the parents of Ezra Mixter or Mixer (18) is one of the most difficult in this family tree. A personal search of the records at Springfield, Mass., and Somers, Conn., was made by Mr. Cookrich. He also examined all the manuscripts which seemed in the least germane to the subject at the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, including the carbon copies of the Barbour manuscripts, the Federal Tax List for Massachusetts for 1796, and other rare records. Of course, all the published vital records of Massachusetts towns that might have been homes of the parents, and all books which seemed in any way likely to furnish clues were checked. All the published volumes of the Register have been examined. Reliable workers searched in the original records at Northampton and Worcester, Mass., and at Springfield and Hartford, Conn. Deeds, probate, vital records, church and cemetery records, and genealogies of families that might be related by marriage have been examined with the greatest care. Working intermittently this has taken more than ten years.

The net result is to find a large amount of evidence -- but not documentary proof -- that Ezra Mixter (18) was the son of Ezra and Asubah (Haven) Mixter of Sutton and Charlton, Mass. To clarify these notes, this older Ezra is tentatively given the number (36). The evidence consists of these items.

Ezra (36) married Asubah Haven, 21 June 1779 (Sutton VR, pp. 278, 315). In the natural course of events, their first child would probably be born in 1780. It has been shown in his family history that Ezra (18) was born probably in 1780. Therefore, the Ezra who married Chloe Shepard was exactly the right age to be the first child of Ezra (36) and Asubah.

The Genealogy of the Descendants of Richd & Eliz. A. n., by Josiah Adams, 1849, gives a very incomplete account of the family of Ezra and Asubah (Haven) Mixter. The first child whom it mentions is Sally, who was baptized 12 May 1782 (the date given in the genealogy is confirmed by Sutton VR, p. 118). Obviously Sally was born two years too late to be the oldest child; and the genealogy omitted the oldest child, who could be Ezra (18).

The United States Census of 1790 states that in the family of Ezra (36), there were three sons under 16 years of age. The genealogy names only two sons who were under 16 years of age in 1790. They were Rufus, baptized 30 May 1784 (Sutton VR, p. 118) and Arba, born about 1785, but not baptized until 23 Sep. 1792 (Charlton VR, p. 74). The census record proves that there was one more son of Ezra (36) who was born before 1790 than is named in the genealogy. This son, enumerated in the census but not named in the genealogy, in all reason, can be none other than the Ezra, the first child, born about 1780, who married Chloe Shepard. He was 10 years old in 1790.

The genealogy says that Ezra and Asubah had three sons, but it names them as Rufus, Arba, and John Haven Mixter. Now John Haven Mixter was not born until about 1797, and certainly was not living when the census was taken.

Proof that the Genealogy of Richard Haven is not a reliable authority appears in its family history of John Haven, father of Azubah who married Ezra Minter (35). The will of John Haven was found in the probate records of Worcester Co., Mass. This will is a documentary proof that John Haven had three more surviving children than are included in the genealogy. As this Haven genealogy erroneously omitted three children in the family of John Haven, it is not unjust to say that it omitted one child in the family of his daughter, Azubah (Haven) Minter, and that the child called was the Ezra who married Chloe Shepard.

Corroborative but less important evidence includes two items. Somers, Conn., is only about 25 miles from Charlton, Mass., and it is known that Ezra, one of the sons of Ezra (35), went from Charlton to Colchester, Conn., which is much farther away. Jacob Shepard, brother of Alice (Haven) Minter, named a daughter Azubah, presumably for Azubah (Haven) Minter, the mother of Ezra (16), the husband of Jacob's sister Chloe, and this Jacob Shepard died in Somers, 27 Feb. 1811 (Somers Vol. p. 122). This shows a close association between these Minter, Shepard, and Haven families.

This mass of evidence points irresistibly to the definite conclusion that the Ezra Minter who married Chloe Shepard was the oldest son of Ezra and Azubah (Haven) Minter, and no other has been found in the records contrary to it.

It should be mentioned that during the search, another possibility was considered favorably for a while, but it was found to be based upon two unauthenticated and false statements. The first was that Ezra Minter (16) was born in Nonson. The second was that a different Ezra Minter, who went from Suffield, Conn., to Nonson, Mass., could have been an ancestor of Ezra (16).

The first assumption has no records nor clues from records to give it the least support. It arose from a misinterpretation of a family tradition that the younger Ezra went to New York state from Nonson. The tradition itself was found to be correct, but it does not mean that the younger Ezra was born in Nonson. It has been proved by the original records that this younger Ezra (16), the one who married Chloe Shepard in Somers, did not go from Nonson to Somers, but instead came from Somers to Nonson, where one daughter was married, then to Willimantic, Conn., where the youngest daughter was married, and soon after that went to Wellsville, N. Y.

An exhaustive study of the land records of Suffield, Somers, and Nonson absolutely established these facts. The Ezra Minter who was living in Nonson in 1751 was a son of John Minter of Suffield, and the vital records show that this Ezra was too old to be Ezra (16), and this Ezra had three sons whose births were recorded in Suffield: John, of whom nothing is known except his baptism; Daniel, whose family was established with sufficient completeness to prove that he had no son Ezra; and Joseph, who was too young to have been the father of Ezra (16). These facts threw out the second assumption.

If the eldest son John had grown to maturity, it would seem that there would be some record of him in Suffield, Somers, Nonson, or the neighboring towns, but no such record has been found.

Because Ezra (16) was born in 1780, he could not be an unrecorded son of Ezra of Suffield, because the youngest child of that Ezra was born in 1755, and his wife was too old to be expected to have children after 1770.

Therefore, Ezra Miller (16) was not descended from the Suffield - Ezra branch.

This situation is not one in which there are several possibilities with some evidence in favor of each. All the evidence favors just one possibility - all contradicts all the others. This is the case of evidence supporting the conclusion that Ezra (16) was the son of Ezra (16) of Sutton and Marlton, Mass. However, because there is no documentary proof of this relationship, the family histories of those who were probably the successors of Ezra (16) are given in the supplementary material at the end of this family tree.

(See pp. 361-403).



Family History
288
ISAAC MIXER,

the ancestor of all the early Mixers or Mixters in the United States, came to this country as an infant in the family of his father, of whom he was the only surviving son. Whatever the parentage of Ezra (16), this Isaac was certainly his great-great-grandfather, and his surname was more often spelled Mixer than in any other way.

This Isaac Mixer was born about 1630 as inferred from his age at death. Except for his infancy, he spent his whole life in Watertown, Mass. The Watertown records contain many items about him and his father, Isaac Sr. (576), and it is not always possible to tell for sure which Isaac is referred to. The compiler (MTG) has used his best judgment in assigning these items to one or the other, but realizes that there may be some errors in these assignments.

This Isaac certainly died in Nov. 1714. The Watertown Records (2:3:57) say, "Mr. Isaac Mixer, an aged man, Deceased November the 22nd Day in the year 1714," and his gravestone in the old Waltham Cemetery reads, "Here lyes ye Body of Mr. Isaac Mixer who Deed Novb ye 27th 1714 in ye 67th year of his age." (Reg., 5:2:9). The two records differ only in the day of the month.

He married, first, 19 Sep. 1655, Mary Coolidge, born 14 Oct. 1637, only daughter of John and Mary Coolidge. She was the mother of three children, and died 2 Mar. 1659-60. He married, second, 10 Jan. 1660-61, Rebecca Garfield (289), born 10 Mar. 1640-41, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (570 and 579). She was the mother of twelve children, and died 16 Mar. 1682-83. He married, third, in 1687, Mary (Lothrop) (Stearns) French, born 4 Oct. 1640, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lothrop, and widow first of John Stearns and second of William French of Billerica. She was living "very aged" in 1733. (All items from Bond's Watertown Genealogies, pp. 165, 232, 367, 453, with one correction -- giving the first wife three children instead of two --; also from the published Watertown Records, 1:3:18, 23, 52). The family of William French is given in the Register (4:367).

In 1670, Isaac was elected highway surveyor, a title given to one who had charge of a group of men who were working out their taxes repairing roads. In 1672, "Isack mickstur" was chosen selectman, and one of three to "go about the town to see that children wear taught to Read the inglisch tunge and to be cattycysed." In 1673, the town paid 5 shillings to "Isack mickstur for a gallon of liccurs at the setting down bever brook bridg." In 1681, he was a tithingman, and in 1682 a constable. He was several times elected selectman. (Watertown Records, 1:1:102, 112, 113, 116; 2:1:11, 13, 22).

Children of Isaac Mixer (288) and his first wife, Mary (Coolidge) Mixer, born in Watertown (Bond's Watertown Genealogies, p. 367; Watertown Records as cited; with additional data and corrections by STG, as noted):

- i. Mary, b. 18 May 1656 (1:3:19); m. George Hennings Jr. (The Todds and Wheelors, by James Todd, p. 55).
- ii. Sarah or "Sary," b. 29 d 9 m 1657 (1:3:20); m. Samuel Hagar (same reference as Mary).
- iii. Isaac, b. probably just before or at the time of his mother's death in 1659, but not included by Bond or the Watertown Records; called in his father's will "eldest son," and as there are no gaps in the normal spacing of the births of the first four children of his father and his second wife which include the second son John, he can not be a son by the second wife; Todd includes him in the family and also gives his marriage to Elizabeth Pierce 17 Oct. 1684; this marriage with no identification for the husband Isaac is in the Watertown Records (1:3:55).

Children of Isaac Mixer (288) and his second wife, Rebecca (Garfield) Mixer (289), born in Watertown:

- iv. Rebeckah, b. 9 Mar. 1661 (1:3:24); m. Samuel Kendall.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 18 June 1663 (1:3:27); d. unm. 19 Mar. 1684, age 20 years (1:3:57).
- vi. Joanna, b. 14 d 10 m 1665 (1:3:28); m. (1st) 7 Nov. 1688, Joseph Harrington; m. (2nd) 20 Dec. 1693, Obadiah Wurd, son of Richard.
- vii. John, b. 1 Mar. 1668 (1:3:30); m. 15 Aug. 1695, Abigail Fiske; they were ancestors of Ezra of Suffield, Conn.
- viii. George, b. 12 d 10 m 1670 (1:3:33); probably d. young as he is not mentioned in his father's will.
- ix. Abigail, b. 4 d 9 m 1672 (1:3:35); m. Samuel New.
- x. Joseph, b. 7 Aug. 1674 (1:3:39); had a wife first and many children born in Watertown.
- xi. Daniel, b. 21 d 12 m 1675 (1:3:40); had a wife Judith, and settled in Groton and Framingham; the Mixers of Sutton, Charlton, Shrewsbury, and other towns in Worcester County are descended from him and his brother Benjamin.
- xii. Mollitable, b. 25 Jan. 1677; d. 25 Dec. 1677 (1:3:43).
- xiii. Benjamin, b. 23 May 1679 (1:3:45); m. Rebecca Norton; settled in Worcester County, and Ezra of Charlton was a descendant. (See Family 144, p. 363).
- xiv. Dorothy, b. 27 Sep. 1680 (1:3:48); m. William Davis.
- xv. David, b. in Mar. 1682; d. 6 Aug. 1682 (1:3:53).

Additional References:

The Fulton-Hayward Ancestry, by Clarence Etienne Leonard, p. 144.

History of Framingham, by J. H. Temple, p. 640.

Family History
576
ISAAC MIXER,

father of Isaac (288) and son of Isaac (1152) was baptised at the Church of St. Mary, Suffolk County, England, 3 Oct. 1602. He married Sarah Thurston (577) 11 May 1629. (His baptism and marriage are from the original church records, as published in the parish registers.)

"Isaac Mixer, aged 31, his wife Sarah, aged 30, and son Isaac, aged 4 years," embarked in the ship Elizabeth at Ipswich, England, 10 Apr. 1631. His name is on the earliest list of proprietors in Watertown, Mass. He was admitted freeman there in 1636. In 1650, he was a tax collector and sealer of weights and measures. He was one of the selectmen in 1653. (Watertown Records, 1:1:20, 22, 39). He took the oath of fidelity at Watertown in 1652 (Middlesex County Court Records, pub. in the Reg., 3:101). He was also a clerk of the Train Band (Bond's Watertown, p. 165).

He shared in the division of lands as follows:

25 July 1636, 30 acres in the first "divident."

28 Feb. 1637, 4 acres at the Flowlands.

24 June 1637, 4 acres at the Remote Meadow.

9 Apr. 1638, 6 acres at "ye Town float."

10 d 3 m 1642, lot 35 containing 82 acres of farmland.

(Watertown Records, 1:2:3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17).

He died in 1655. His will, dated 8 May 1655, mentions his wife Sarah, his son Isaac, and his daughter Sarah Stearns. Among other things, he gave to his daughter Sarah Stearns "one half of my vessel Diligent."

In 1655, the year Sarah became a widow, her taxes were abated. In 1656, the town "ordered yt Ephraim Child is allowed by the selectmen to make covenant betwixt widow mixer and the child of widow Brabrock." The nature of the agreement is not stated. In 1657, the "widow mixer" had to pay a fine of one shilling for not "keeping her hogs in order." She died 24 Nov. 1681. (Watertown Records, 1:1:50; 2:1:51, 53; 1:3:50).

Isaac and Sarah (Thurston) Mixer had only two surviving children, and there is no record of any who died young:

- i. Isaac (288), b. about 1630 in England, as inferred from his age at embarkation and his age at death; m. (1st) Mary Coolidge; m. (2nd) Rebecca Garfield (289); m. (3rd) Mary (Lothrop) (see note) French.
- ii. Sarah, born in Watertown, but birth not on record; called "daughter Sarah Stearns" in her father's will, 1655; m. John Stearns, son of Isaac, and died in 1656, leaving two sons (Register, 66:179).

Other authorities:

Banks, Planters of the Commonwealth, p. 119.
Stearns Family, by Mary Stearns Brook, p. 8.
Register, 14:329, 330.

Family History
 1152
 ISAAC MIXER,

father of Isaac (576), is the most remote ancestor known in this line. He was a weaver in the parish of Capel, Suffolk County, England, and was on the tax list there in 1639 and 1640 (Register, 63:277).

He was buried there 25 Mar. 1642. His will, dated 21 Mar. 1641 and proved 24 May 1642, includes for its first bequest, "40 shillings unto my sonne Isack Mixer in new England." Also he made bequests of 40 shillings each to his daughters Briden, Lodge, and Francis, these being their surnames after marriage. To his daughter Sarah, he gave 3 L 10 s, to his daughters Amie and Dorothee, 4 L each. His wife was to enjoy the house until the next Michaelmas after his decease. He gave his loom to his son John, other utensils to his son George, personal property to his daughters and to two granddaughters Mary and Lydia Mixer. The son George was appointed executor. (Archdeaconry records of Suffolk County, at Ipswich, England, number oh, 1642, quoted from the original will by Elizabeth French for the Register, 63:277).

His first wife, Frances, the mother of eight children including Isaac, was buried 24 Feb. 1620-21. His second wife, Susan, the mother of two children, was buried 26 Apr. 1628. He married, third, 12 Feb. 1628-29, the widow Anna Blosse. She died before he made his will in 1641.

Children, all baptized at the Church of Capel St. Mary, by his first wife:

- i. George, baptism not found, but born before 1597 as inferred from the date of his marriage, and the baptisms of his brothers and sisters; m. at Capel 26 Oct. 1620, Dorothy Chisnall; two of his children, Mary and Lydia, called grandchildren in their grandfather Isaac's will.
- ii. Jane, bap. 7 May 1597; m. 11 June 1618, Joseph Briden; called daughter Briden in the bequest of money, and daughter Jane in the bequest of personal property.
- iii. Elizabeth, bap. 11 May 1600; called "daughter Lodge" in her father's will.
- iv. Isaac (576), "Isacke ye sonne of Isacke mixer and Francis his wife baptized the 3d of October 1602;" m. Sarah Thurston (577) who was born in 1601, and the record reads, "Isaac Mixer Jr. and Sarah Thurston married 11 May 1629."
- v. Amie, probably born about 1605; named in her father's will, but baptism not found.
- vi. Sarah, bap. 14 Aug. 1608; named in her father's will.
- vii. Dorothy, bap. 2 July 1611; named in her father's will.
- viii. Abigail, bap. 1 Nov. 1613; probably the one called daughter Francis in her father's will, as she is mentioned in the same clause with Jane and Elizabeth.

1. F.			
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Children of Isaac Nixer and his second wife Susan, also
baptized at Coprol St. Mary:
ix. John, b/p. 26 Oct. 1623; named in his father's will.
x. Mary, b/p. 20 Apr. 1626; baptized on the same day as
her mother, 26 Apr. 1626.

Authorities:

Printed Minutes of the Church of Coprol St. Mary, pub-
lished in the *Arch. Register*, 65(30) 6,170,179.
Will of Isaac Nixer, *Register*, 63(27).

Line 11

THE ELISIE ANN MCKINSTRY LINE

A Branch of the Hendrie-Groome Line (5)

Synopsis

(11) ELISIE ANN MCKINSTRY, b. 1663, d. 1661;
 p. Montgomery, Irving, and other towns, N. Y.;
 m. about 1652 (2nd) Henry B. Groome (10, line 5).

(22) STEPHEN MCKINSTRY, b. 1746, d. 1830;
 p. many towns in N. Y.;
 m. about 1777, ~~Sarah Smith~~ * * * * * (23).

(44) JOHN MCKINSTRY, b. prob. before 1770, d. 1797;
 came directly from Scotland to New York State;
 principal residences: Newburgh, New York,
 and Montgomery, all in what was then Ulster Co.;
 first wife, mother of Stephen, unknown;
 m. (2nd) 1773, Martha Noble.

Acknowledgment

The compiler, Mr. Goodrich, acknowledges with gratitude the cooperation of Mrs. Louise Habsrook Ains, 49 West 11th St., New York 11, N. Y., who found important data in the original records and manuscripts in Ulster County and New York City.

Spelling the Surname

The most common form of the surname of this line is McKinstry. When searching the original records and the indexes of publications, the following variants were among those looked for, both with the prefix Mc and Mc. McCenstry, McGinstry, McInstry, McConstry, McKinster, McKinstra, McKinstry, McGinstry, and Hellinstry.

Authorities and Abbreviations

The authorities often referred to are abbreviated thus:

- CBR --- Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, anonymous, published by J. H. Beers and Co.
- FCW --- Calendar of Wills Filed in Albany, N. Y., compiled by Mr. Fornow.
- HFR --- Family Records of Mrs. Grace Caldwell Hall, sponsor of the compilation of this family tree.
- HN --- Notes of Mrs. Hall.
- HOC --- Sketch of the Town of Montgomery, in the History of Orange County, by Russell Headley, pp. 301-324.
- MTG --- Inferences and Conclusions of the compiler, Merton T. Goodrich.
- REC --- New York Biographical and Genealogical Record.
- UCC --- Ulster County Cemetery Records, by Toucher and Terwilliger.
- UCD --- Ulster County Records of Deeds, original records.
- UCP --- Ulster County Probate Records, original records.
- UCW --- Ulster County Wills, compiled by Gustave Anjou, published by him in 1906, in two volumes.

Sources Which Have Been Searched Without Results

- Montgomery Reformed Church Records.
- Montgomery Lutheran Church Records (called Nebron).
- Goodwill Presbyterian Church Records.
- St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Records.
- Hurley, Dutch Reformed Church Records.
- Shawangunk Dutch Reformed Church Records.
- Early Ulster County Deeds, 1685-1718, a typewritten mss. in 4 volumes in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston.
- Early Ulster County Wills, abstracts of Books B, C, and D, a mss. in the same library.
- Ulster County Epitaphs, a mss. of 4 volumes in the same library.
- Orange County Probate Records, a mss. of 6 volumes in the same library.
- The Willis Records, by Pauline Willis.
- Vital Records of Charlton, Mass., where descendants of John McKinstry from northern Ireland settled.
- The Descendants of George Barbour, a manuscript genealogy in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which contains copious family histories of McKinstry's, but none of the Ulster County branch.
- New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, all volumes except those cited.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register, all volumes except those cited.

Family History
22
STEPHEN MCKENNEY,

father of Elsie (m. 11) and son of John (14), was born 7 Mar. 1766, and died 11 Jan. 1830 (Gravestone inscription from the cemetery at Montour Falls, N. Y., 1871).

Although the locality where he was born is known, the name of the place is difficult to determine, because of the complex changes in the name of this region. The old Indian name of the region seems to have been -ackenock. It was a part of the original John Evans patent. Then it became known as the precinct of Shawangunk. On 17 Dec. 1743, a new division of the territory was made with a new alignment of boundaries. The town of Beerpark and a part of Mount Hope in Orange County, together with a part of Sullivan County, and a narrow strip of land between the foot of Shawangunk Mountain and the Shawangunk River, were erected into a precinct. The old name, Wagackenock, was discarded, and "the more mellifluous appellation of Name-Hating adopted." Then it was erected by the New York Assembly "that all the land to the southward of the Town of Rochester, as far as the County of Ulster extends, and to the westward of the Wallkill Precinct and Shawangunk Precinct as far as the said County extends, shall be and is hereby erected into a Precinct by the name of Name-Hating Precinct" (History of Sullivan County, by Tuinalan, pp. 392, 393).

That is now the town of Montgomery, where Stephen and his father and other members of the McKenney family lived, was originally a part of the John Evans patent, then from 1743 to 1753 it was a part of the Shawangunk Precinct, then in 1753 it became the eastern part of the Wallkill Precinct. In 1772 that precinct was divided, and the eastern part named Hanover. The name of Hanover was changed to Montgomery in 1782, and incorporated as the town of Montgomery in 1796. Ten years later, in 1796, with other towns, it was taken from Ulster County and made a part of Orange County, except that the northern portion of the town was cut off, named the town of Shawangunk, and left within Ulster County (Sketch of the town of Montgomery, in the History of Orange County, by Russell Headley, pp. 301-324; History of Orange County, by Leger, p. 230).

There is a ring of four towns surrounding the town of Crawford: Shawangunk on the north, Montgomery on the east, Wallkill on the south, and Newland on the west. Newland is in Sullivan County, Shawangunk is in Ulster County, and the others are in Orange County (Rand-McNally, Pocket Map of New York State, 1930).

The old farm, where Stephen is believed to have been born, is located in what is now the town of Shawangunk, about a mile north of the village of Aruynswick, about on the present boundary line between Sullivan and Orange.

In 1766, when Stephen was born, this was probably within the limits of the precinct of Shawangunk.

Stephen McKinstry lived part of his early life in Gardiner and part in Montgomery. It is believed that all his children were born in Montgomery. In later life, he went to the northwestern part of the state, to a place which was first called Catherine Landing in Tioga County, then Havana in Chemung County, and finally Montour Falls in Schuyler County. He and his wife went there to live at the home of their daughter Elsie Ann, and he died there.

The full name of Stephen's wife was Sarah Smith (23) (HFR). They were married about 1787 as their first child was born in 1789 according to his gravestone. A long search failed to disclose an enumeration of Stephen's family in the Census of 1790.

In 1931, there was published a compilation of the cemetery records of Ulster County, made by J. Wilson Poucher and Byron J. Terwilliger. It contains all the vital statistics which are inscribed on every gravestone in the county which could be found by the compilers. It is often referred to in these family histories by the abbreviation (UCGR). It states (p. 26) that the McKinstry Burial Ground is located in Shawangunk, about a mile north of the village of Bruynswick, and that in 1924, when it was visited, there were only a few stones remaining and these were scattered around over the old McKinstry farm. One of those remaining bears this inscription, "Sarah McKinstry, wife of Stephen, died 16 Apr. 1843, aged 80 y 8 m 2 d." The same inscription, taken directly from the stone, was reported to Mrs. Hall by Mrs. Alfred Van Buren (VBN). It shows, by subtracting the age from death date, that Sarah Smith was born 14 Aug. 1762 (MTG). These items prove that those notes were in error which computed the birth to be 14 July instead of 14 August, and said that this stone was at Montour Falls instead of Shawangunk. We know, however, that Sarah and her husband went to live with their daughter at Montour Falls. This means that either she died at Montour Falls and her body was brought to Shawangunk for burial, which seems most probable, or that she returned to Shawangunk shortly before her death (MTG).

The biography of Floyd Smith McKinstry, son of David Smith McKinstry, and grandson of Stephen (CBR, pp. 324-326), states that Stephen when a young man located on a farm in Orange County, N. Y., but his last days were spent in the western part of the state. This statement in general agrees with the story that has just been told. The given name of the son, David Smith McKinstry, suggests the possibility that Sarah Smith was a daughter of a David Smith, but nothing definite has been learned about her parents (MTG).

According to the United States Census of 1800, Stephen McKinstry and his wife, both between the ages of 26 and 45, were then living in Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., with three boys under 10, and one boy between 10 and 16 years of age (Census of Orange County in REC, 62:314).

The will of "Stephen McKinstry of Catherine," dated 20 May 1828 and proved 5 Feb. 1831, includes bequests to his wife Sarah, his sons David, Samuel, Andrew, and William, his daughter "Elsa McKinstry," his daughter "Charlot wife of Moses Constable," and his daughter "Permelia wife of John Jobbett." His wife Sarah was made executrix. Artemas Fay, Ebenezer Marvin, and Marcus Jones were witnesses. (Abstracts of the Wills of Tioga County, pub. in REC, 58:73).

The Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, which tells the story of several descendants, includes only six children and these without birth dates. The will and Mrs. Hall's notes prove there were seven. Her notes and cemetery records are the sources of several dates, others have been inferred by (MTG).

Children of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) McKinstry (22 and 23), probably all born in Montgomery;

- i. David Smith, b. 7 Apr. 1789 (as inferred from the gravestone inscription by MTG); m. (1st) Elsie Snyder; m. (2nd) Abigail Bevier; the first child as proved by the date of his birth and the order of names in his father's will; the son over 16 counted in the Census of 1800; Lloyd Smith McKinstry, son of David and Abigail, became a very prominent and influential man in Gardiner, a full page portrait is in CBR with his biography (pp. 324-326) which includes this statement, "No man in all Ulster County is held in higher regard or more highly honored than this gentleman."
- ii. Samuel, b. 20 Nov. 1791; d. 1 Jan. 1877; both dates on gravestone in Montgomery Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (UCCR); Catherine McKinstry, evidently his wife, d. 7 June 1859 (UCCR); Mrs. Hall's notes add that the last name of his wife was Laquere, but search in the original records by Mrs. Zinn proves that this is incorrect and indicates that he had no daughter Hannah; (CBR gives only his name).
- iii. William, b. about 1795 (HN); had a wife Mary; settled in Chenango, Tioga Co., N. Y. as early as 1826 (Chenango County Land Records).
- iv. Andrew, b. between 1790 and 1800, as inferred from the census record (MTG); had a boy and a girl (HN).
- v. Elsie Ann (11), b. 28 Nov. 1803 (HFR); m. (1st) her cousin James McKinstry; m. (2nd) Terry B. Greene (10, line 5).
- vi. Emeline Permelia; b. about 1805 (MTG); m. John Jobbett; settled in western N. Y. about 1820; a son Andrew Jobbett was the owner of several large hotels.
- vii. Charlotte, b. probably before 1810 (MTG); m. Moses Constable; lived at Shawangunk.

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Collateral Branch
22-i
DAVID SMITH MCKINSTRY,

brother of Elsie Ann (11) and son of Stephen (22), was born 7 Apr. 1789, in Montgomery, Ulster County, New York, and died in New Paltz, aged 70 y. 1 m. 18 d. (The date of death and his age are from his gravestone at New Paltz Rural Cemetery, which contains about 1000 graves. UCC, p. 144. The date of birth was computed from these items. The place of birth is from the notes of Mrs. Hall.)

He married, first, about 1811, Elsie Snyder. (Her last name is from Mrs. Hall's data, and her first name was found by Mrs. Zimm in the record of baptism of her only child.) She died about a year after their marriage, leaving an infant daughter. David married, second, about 1815, Abigail Bevier of Wallkill, Ulster County, born 17 Nov. 1794, daughter of Abraham Bevier.

"Abigail Bevier McKinstry, wife of David S., died 26 Dec. 1878, aged 84 y. 1 m. 9 d." (Inscriptions in New Paltz Rural Cemetery, UCC, p. 144; from which her date of birth was calculated).

Child of David Smith McKinstry and his first wife:

i. "Elsie Ann, daughter of David McKinstry and Elsie Snyder, deceased, baptized 27 June 1812" (Montgomery Reformed Church Records, copied in UCC). She was named for her aunt, Elsie Ann McKinstry.

Children of David Smith McKinstry and his second wife, Abigail (Bevier), born at Shawangunk:

ii. Floyd Smith, twin, b. 2 June 1817; m. (1st) Cottie Madeline Liltinc; m. (2nd) Salinda Lefever. (See 22-i-2).

iii. John Vanderbilt, twin, b. 2 June 1817; d. unm. at Gardiner, 29 Feb. 1906 (VBN).

iv. Laura, b. 30 Oct. 1821 (HN). The date could not be 30 Oct. 1824, as reported by VBN, as this late date would conflict with Stephen's birth date. (NTG). She d. unm. 31 Dec. 1878 (HN).

v. Stephen, b. 13 Jan. 1824; m. (1st) Lydia Ann Ostander; m. (2nd) Mary Edmonson or Edmonston. (See 22-i-5).

vi. Abraham Bevier, b. in 1826; m. Caroline Conklin; became a tanner in Pennsylvania, and died 12 Dec. 1882 (VBN). He had a daughter, Elizabeth McKinstry, who died in Washington, D. C. (HN).

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vii. Alfred Deyo, b. about 1830; m. Catherine Hardenburg.
(See 22-4-7).

viii. William, b. 5 Jan. 1833; d. unm. at New Paltz, 5 Feb.
1857, aged 24 y. 1 m. 2 d. (Cemetery Inscriptions
at New Paltz Rural Cemetery, UCC, p. 144, and com-
putation of birth date by HIG).

ix. Ellen Mary, b. 15 Dec. 1835; d. 27 Dec. 1842. Her
gravestone at Shawangunk gives this date of death
and her age "6 y. 12 d.", from which her date of
birth was computed (HIG), and proves incorrect a
different date of death by VBN.

x. Andrew, b. 27 Feb. 1837; m. Rebecca Jackson.
(See 22-4-10).

xi. and xii. The story of the family by an anonymous author
in the Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster
County, published by J. K. Haars and Co., states that
there were twelve children, but names only the ten
here given, which implies that the two whose names
are not given died in infancy.

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Collateral Branch
22-11
SAMUEL MCKINSTRY,

brother of Elsie Ann (11) and son of Stephen (22), was born in or near Montgomery, 20 Nov. 1791, and died there 1 Jan. 1877 (UCC).

He may have had a wife whose last name was Laquere and a daughter Hannah by her who married a Quackenboss, as stated by a correspondent to Mrs. Hall, but if so, she was a first wife and died before 1818. No mention of this wife and child was found in any of the authorities consulted in the compilation of these family histories.

He did have a wife named Catherine Felker. She died 7 June 1859 "aged 69 y. 10 m.", and was buried beside her husband at Montgomery. The inscriptions on their gravestones are also quoted in the manuscript, *Inscriptions of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery at Montgomery, in Orange County*, by Ray C. Sawyer (p. 46), in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. These are the only McKinstry stones in this cemetery. Her name and the names of her four children were found by Mrs. Zinn in the Montgomery Dutch Reformed Church Records, as the baptisms of the children include the maiden name of their mother.

All that is given about Samuel by CBR is his name as the son of Stephen.

Child of Samuel by his first wife, if any:

- i. Hannah, b. between 1813 and 1818; m. a Mr. Quackenboss.
- ii. Children of Samuel by his wife Catherine (Felker):
Christopher, bap. 9 June 1819; m. Alticea C. Warren, widow of Henry A. Warren. (See 22-11-2).
- iii. Sarah, bap. 23 July 1821.
- iv. Jacob L., bap. 14 May 1824.
- v. Esther Felker, bap. 12 Nov. 1827.

Collateral Branch
22-vi
PERMELIA (McKINSTRY) JOBBITT,

sister of Elsie Ann (McKinstry) Greene (11) and daughter of Stephen McKinstry (22), was born about 1805 as inferred from known dates. Her full name was Emmeline Permelia McKinstry, but was usually called by her middle name, and was called "Permelia Jobbitt," in her father's will.

Her husband's name was John Jobbitt or Joblitt. They moved to Western New York state about 1820, at about the same time as her sister Elsie Ann Greene and her husband Terry B. Greene (Letter of W. E. Caldwell to Mrs. Hall).

Children, surname Jobbitt:

- i. Mary Ann; never married, lived to be 75 years old.
- ii. Charlotte; m. Samuel Knapp.
- iii. Andrew; m. Harriet Holobrige, dau. of Charles; Andrew Jobbitt was a hotel proprietor, owned the Montour House at Havana, N. Y., the Five Inn Hotel, and the Resort Hotel on Kueka Lake; four children including a son, Charles Jobbitt, who ran a bottling house in Pon Yan.
- iv. Harriet; m. Herman Dunham; he and his brother ran the mill near Havana Glen, and owned the bank in Havana; two children, surname Dunham:
 1. Mary Dunham; m. Louis Letten; he was the agent of the Erie R. R. at Corning, N. Y., for many years; four children, the eldest of whom was Herman.
 2. Jessie; m. Simeon Grofut; she died about 1932; they had an adopted daughter.

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Collateral Branch

22-vii

CHARLOTTE (McKINSTRY) CONSTABLE,

sister of Elsie Ann (McKinstry) Greene (11) and daughter of Stephen McKinstry (22), was born probably between 1807 and 1812, as inferred from known dates. In her father's will, 1828, she was called "Charlot wife of Moses Constable."

They had one son:

1. Abraham Constable, b. 4 May 1833, at Shawangunk. He died 11 Feb. 1913. He was twice married but had no children. His first wife was Caroline E. Mulford, of Galesburg, N. Y., who died 14 or 15 July 1904. (HN).

Collateral Branch

22-1-2

FLOYD SMITH MCKINSTRY,

with surname often spelled McInstry, son of David Smith McKinstry (22-1), was born at Shawangunk, 2 June 1817, and died at New Paltz, 29 Mar. 1906. He is buried in the New Paltz Rural Cemetery (UCC, p. 144).

A very complete biography is included in the Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, published by J. H. Beers and Co. (pp. 324-326), and his full page portrait shows him to have been an exceptionally fine looking man, with a strong and kindly face. The following is a quotation: "No man in all Ulster County is held in higher regard or more highly honored than this gentleman. He is a son of David McInstry, a native of Montgomery township, Orange County, and a grandson of Stephen McInstry, who was born in the western (error for eastern) part of the Empire state. As the name indicates, the family is of Scotch origin, and was founded in America by the grandfather of Floyd. He (the founder) married and reared a large family, among whom was Stephen."

It is shown on another page that the father of Stephen was John. There were many John McInstrys, but here we have a definite positive statement, obtained undoubtedly by an interview with Floyd, that this John, the father of Stephen, was the founder of this branch of the McInstry family in America. Altho not needed, there is much other evidence to prove that this John was the progenitor of this branch of the family, and consequently this branch is independent of other better known branches. (See family 44 in this line).

Incidentally, attention might be called to the middle name Smith, which was carried down thru David Smith and Floyd Smith McInstry, indicating an ancestor by the name of Smith.

Floyd Smith McInstry married, first, 27 May 1850, Cetty Magdalene Elting, born in Lloyd, Ulster County, 22 Oct. 1818, daughter of Reelif Elting, a farmer, descended from Dutch emigrants who came to America about 1632. She died 3 June 1889, aged 70 y. 7 m. 11 d. (UCC, p. 144). Her birthdate was computed (ITC). Her ancestry is given by (III and C-7).

He married, second, in 1891 or 1892, Salinda LeFever, his cousin. She was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1830 and died in 1905 (VEM). The cemetery inscription gives the years of birth and death only.

He died 29 Mar. 1906, and was buried in New Paltz Rural Cemetery (UCC, p. 144). It should be noted that this is not a "rural cemetery," in the usual meaning of the word "rural," but is the large cemetery in New Paltz, which contains over 1000 graves.

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Floyd Smith McInstry was raised on a farm near Gardiner on which his father located when Floyd was about five years old, and which Floyd continued to cultivate after his father's death. Floyd added other properties to the original farm of 130 acres, accumulating in all about 1400 acres. He specialized in stock raising and became a tanner. In 1889, he built the Wallkill Valley Railroad from Kingston to Montgomery, and was its president for several years. He did much to develop the section around Gardiner, as well as the town itself. He helped to establish the milk evaporating factory, and was also interested in the grist and saw mills. He and his wife, Salinda, contributed half the expense of the erection of the church and the horse sheds for the church. In politics he was a Democrat, and was elected Supervisor of Gardiner in 1871.

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Collateral Branch
22-1-5
STEPHEN MCKINSTRY,

son of David Smith McKinstry (22-1), was born at Shawangunk, 13 Jan. 1824, and named for his grandfather.

He married, first, about 1852, Lydia Ann Ostrander, born 23 May 1832, daughter of Wooley and Elizabeth Ostrander. She died 29 June 1861.

He married, second, Mary Davis Edmonston.

Children, by his first wife Lydia:

i. William, b. 31 July 1854; in 1941 he was living in California, unmarried (HN).

ii. Elizabeth, b. 20 May 1856, at Newburgh, N. Y.; m. there, 2 Feb. 1876, Charles Smith Farrar. Children, surname Farrar (HN):

1. Helen; m. Gilbert Close.
2. Lydia; m. Frank Pickering.
3. Edward; unmarried in 1941.
4. Stephen; had a wife Margaret.

iii. Archib Buchanan, b. 6 July 1858; d. young.

Children, by his second wife Mary:

iv. DeWitt Edmonston; he lived and died at Newburgh; m. Helen Flagler; one child:

1. Ruth Flagler McKinstry, b. 14 May 1899; m. 26 Aug. 1922, John Hilton Balfe, b. 16 Jan. 1898; one child b. at Newburgh:

(1). John McKinstry Balfe, b. 2 Mar. 1925.

v. Stephen, b. 32 July 1871; m. Laura Belle Lamb.
(See Family 22-1-5-v, or page 11-22-16).

Collateral Branch
22-1-8
ALFRED DEYO MCKINSTRY,

son of David Smith McKinstry (22-1), was born about 1830 by inference from known dates (MTG). (Unless otherwise cited, all data on this family are from HN).

He was a farmer in Gardiner.

His wife was Catherine Hardenburg.

Children:

i. Catherine Maria; m. Augustus Hasbrouck Van Buren. Their son, DeWitt Van Buren, married 8 May 1907, at Kingston, N. Y., Elizabeth Riseley, a corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for Suffolk County for many years. She died 20 Dec. 1933, and was buried at Shandaken, Ulster County, where she was born, 9 Apr. 1882, a daughter of Edmund and Mary (Griffith) Riseley. She was a graduate of New York State Teachers Training School, took special courses at Columbia University. She copied many family and cemetery records. (See Rec. 65:152).

ii. Alfred; m. Ella Dusenbury.

iii. Floyd.

iv. Lilly; husband's name was Lent; no children.

v. Nellie; husband's name was Myers; no children.

vi. Margaret; m. Oscar Hasbrouck;

Three children:

1. Donald Hasbrouck.

2. Catherine Hasbrouck.

3.

Note:- Mrs. Alfred D. Van Buren (Ednah O.) corresponded with Mrs. Hall in 1943, when her address was 72 Valley Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., and supplied her with many data.

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Collateral Branch
22-1-10
ANDREW · MCKINSTRY,

son of David Smith McKinstry (22-1), was born 27 Feb. 1837 (HN).

He married Rebecca Jackson.

They lived for a while in New Paltz, where their three children were born. They removed from New Paltz, and Andrew became a merchant in Philadelphia, where he died 21 Dec. 1893 (HN).

Children:

- i. · Elizabeth; settled in Weaversville, North Carolina.
- ii. · William.
- iii. · Alfred.

Collateral Branch
22-11-2
CHRISTOPHER MOULD MCKINSTRY,

son of Samuel and Catherine (Felker) McKinstry, was born in 1819 at Montgomery. The date of his baptism is given by Mrs. Zinn, as 9 June 1819, but she also gives the date of his birth as "1/9/1819," that is 9 Jan. 1819. The manuscript, Inscriptions in the Wallkill Cemetery, by Gertrude C. Barber (4:76), quotes the inscription as "b. 13 June 1819, d. 1897." The figure "1/9/1819" is probably a misreading of "6/9/1819," and the inscription quoted by Miss Barber may be in error by four days.

Mrs. Zinn states that he died in Waldon, N. Y., and that he married Althea C. Warren. Her name is on his gravestone with the dates "1822-1912," and also on a separate gravestone which reads "Althea C. McKinstry, born 20 Jan. 1822, wife of Henry A. Warren, born 5 May 1825." All these inscriptions are in the Barber manuscript (pp. 76 and 91 of vol. 4). Some of the children of Henry and Althea Warren are also buried in this cemetery.

It is clear that Althea was a widow when she became the wife of Christopher Mould McKinstry.

In the McKinstry family lot (according to the same authority) there are five graves whose stones tell this story: (the quotes being the inscriptions):

"Sarah M. McKinstry, b. 1863, wife of George N. Sands, b. 1861."

"daughter Viola C., b. 1885."

"son Walter, b. 1887, d. 1888."

"son Warren, b. 1890."

"son Milton L., b. 1900, d. 1901."

This Sarah was clearly a daughter of Christopher and Althea.

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Supplementary Items on the Family of Stephen McKinstry (22)

A clue to the wife of Stephen McKinstry was reported by Mrs. Alfred D. Van Buren, 72 Valley Road, New Paltz, N. Y., to Mrs. Hall in a letter dated 16 Oct. 1940.

She reported that a Sarah Jansen was baptized in the old Shawangunk Church, 22 Aug. 1762, and that the tombstone of Sarah, wife of Stephen McKinstry, in the old farm cemetery, states that his wife Sarah was born 14 July 1762 and died 16 Apr. 1843. She cites the Old Gravestones of Ulster County, by Poucher and Terwilliger, and states that the stones of both Steven and his wife are now sunken out of sight. Her citation, however, is incorrect. The inscription according to the authority which she cites (UCC), reads, "Sarah McKinstry, wife of Stephen, died 16 Apr. 1843, aged 80 y. 8 m. 2 d." By subtraction, the birth date, 14 Aug. 1762, is obtained as already stated (11-22-2), and this date of birth is a better fit to the date of baptism, 22 Aug. 1762, than the date a month earlier given by Mrs. Van Buren. But there is no evidence whatever to support the statement that the name of the wife was Sarah Jansen. It is not at all impossible that two babies were born in the same town on the same day. Mrs. Hall's original family records cited her maiden name Sarah Smith, and her first child was named David Smith McKinstry, and she had a grandson, Floyd Smith McKinstry. It is quite probable that the birth of a Sarah Jansen on the same day or at about the same time as Sarah Smith was purely coincidental.

On the basis of the evidence at hand, it is definitely asserted that the maiden name of the wife of Stephen McKinstry was Sarah Smith, but her parentage has not been proved.

Mrs. Van Buren also reported finding the record of Elsie Ann McKinstry, born 6 Dec. 1810, wife of David McCord, and that she died 5 Jan. 1888, stating "she does not fit with yours." It may be conjectured that she was a cousin of the Elsie Ann (11) of this lineage.

Mrs. Van Buren was in error in ascribing to Abraham, son of David Smith McKinstry, two sons Andrew and Stephen. As shown on page (11-22-4), Andrew and Stephen were sons of David Smith McKinstry, and not sons of his son Abraham.

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Collateral Branch
22-1-5-v
STEPHEN MCKINSTRY JR.,

son of Stephen McKinstry (22-1-5) and his second wife Mary Davis (Edmonston), was born 31 July 1871, at Newburgh, N. Y.

In 1946, he was a lace salesman with a residence on Morningside Drive, New York City. He was interested in family history, and remembered that when he was a young boy, his father was visited by a cousin from Michigan, and both of them had lost a leg on the same side and the same amount in the Civil War. Their degree of cousinship was not stated and his identity has not yet been determined. Some have thought that this visit tied up this branch of the McKinstry family with that of the noted Revolutionary officer, Col. John McKinstry, who settled in Seneca, N. Y., and one of whose sons went to Michigan. But as shown in the family histories of Stephen (22) and of John (44), Col. John McKinstry was the son of an emigrant who settled in Southbridge, Mass. The descendants of that pioneer have been fully traced and there is no member of that family with whom this Ulster County branch can be connected.

Stephen McKinstry Jr. married, 15 Apr. 1896, at Newburgh, Laura Belle Lamb, daughter of Charles.

They had two children:

- i. Elizabeth McKinstry, b. 30 Jan. 1897, at Newburgh; m. 23 Oct. 1920, George Graco, b. 11 Oct. 1880, son of Charles and Mary Josephine (Stevens) Graco; two children were born in New York City:
 1. George McKinstry Graco, b. 8 Aug. 1922.
 2. Gloria Graco, b. 2 June 1927.
- ii. DeWitt Edmonston McKinstry, b. about 1899; m. Ruby Ellsworth; one child; all living in 1958 at Eggertsville, near Buffalo, N. Y.:
 1. Barbara Laura McKinstry, b. 26 Dec. 1924; m. William Dwyer Jr., 3 Aug. 1946; three children, surname Dwyer.

Family History
John McKinstry,

father of Stephen (22), was the founder of this branch of the McKinstry family in America, and came to this country directly from Scotland.

There are a great many distinct branches of the McKinstry family in America, some of them founded by immigrants who came directly from Scotland, others by men who came from northern Ireland and were descended from Scotch ancestors. An exhaustive search in all the accounts of the families, published and unpublished, in histories and books that might be germane to this problem, and in the original land, probate, and vital records of pertinent localities proves that John McKinstry was not descended from any other ancestor immigrant, and confirms the statement of the Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County (UBR, p. 324-326) in the biography of Floyd Smith McKinstry. Besides the high tribute paid to the subject of the biography, this authority states, "He is a son of David McKinstry, a native of Montgomery township, Orange County, and a grandson of Stephen McKinstry, who was born in the western (error for eastern) part of the Empire state. As the name indicates, the family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Floyd. He (the founder) married and reared a large family among whom was Stephen." (Words underlined by HMG for emphasis.)

This statement is further confirmed by the following points: (1) There is no mention of a McKinstry in Ulster or Orange counties early enough to be the father of Stephen except this John, and no mention of a McKinstry who could possibly be the father of John. (2) It is known from family records that Stephen's daughter Elsie Ann had for her first husband her cousin James, which can be accounted for by her husband being James Jr., and son of James, the latter being called a son of John in the settlement of John's estate. (3) Stephen is mentioned in the settlement of this estate altho he is not specifically called a son, but the marriage of Elsie Ann to her cousin James unites Stephen a brother of James and hence a son of John. (4) Stephen does not appear as the head of a family in 1790, altho he was then married and had an infant son. By including Stephen, his wife, his child, and his younger brother James, in the family of John, the count of John's family agrees with facts obtained from other sources.

The details of the family history of John, as far as known, are these.

When the John McKinstry of this lineage arrived in America is not known. He settled first in what was then called the Haverkating region of New York state, in that part which became the Montgomery Precinct and later a portion of Ulster County. His home was at Ward's Bridge, later called Montgomery Village, a spot about eight miles south of the farm where his son Stephen afterward settled (Sketch of Montgomery in HHC, pp. 301-324).

The earliest record of John McKinstry is his marriage, "John McKinstry married Martha Noble, 11 Apr. 1773" (Records of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., pub. in RMO, 73:241). Martha Noble is identified by the following record. James Noble of Haverkating Precinct, Ulster County, made a will, dated 26 Sep. 1774 and proved 17 Feb. 1775, which provided for his wife Margaret, his daughter Mary, and his grandchildren: James, son of John Craig, Stephen, son of Benjamin Homans, Janet, daughter of John McKinstry. The executors were John Craig and James Homell. The witnesses were George Homell, David Homell of Hanover Precinct, schoolmaster, and Robert Henderson (FCW, p. 285). No early records of a McKinstry or Noble family have been found in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, which indicates that John and Martha went from Haverkating to Poughkeepsie to get married (HMG). Their daughter "Janet" is definitely named in her grandfather's will. John Craig's will shows that his wife was Jane Noble, sister of Martha (Ibid., p. 65).

As John and Martha were married in 1773, and as Stephen was born in 1766, Martha was not the mother of Stephen, and was therefore a second wife. No record has been found of his first wife. There is a possibility that she may have died in Scotland, and that when John came to this country, he brought with him only his young sons Stephen and James. She may have come over and died shortly after arrival.

John McKinstry was one of many in the Haverkating region who signed the Articles of Association in support of the Revolution in 1775 (Sylvester, History of Ulster County, 1:75). But he is not identical with the high ranking officer John McKinstry, described in "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," by J. A. Roberts. After the Revolution Col. John settled in Seneca Falls, N. Y. He was a son of the William McKinstry who came from Carrickfergus in northern Ireland, to what is now Haverkating, New York. He had only two sons, one of whom went to Minnesota, the other to Michigan. (Genealogy of the McKinstry Family, by William Willis, in the HMG Register, 13:45).

The John McKinstry of this lineage was a witness to the will of Henry Crist of Montgomery Precinct, dated 25 July 1783 and probated 17 Sep. 1783 (FCW, pp. 82, 83). He was also a witness to the will of William Smith of Montgomery Precinct, dated 14 Aug. 1784 and probated in Jan. 1791 (FCW, 1:152). Possibly William was related to Sarah Smith, wife of Stephen (HMG).

On 12 Mar. 1785, Henry Bass of Montgomery Precinct, late private in the Revolution, sold land to John McKinstry of Montgomery, for 10 L (Land records cited in RIC, 31:172).

John McKinstry was an appraiser of the estate of George Peck, 6 May 1785; and he was one of the bondsmen for William Arwin, administrator of the estate of Colowick Weller, late of Montgomery (UCD, 2:269, 199).

On 17 May 1785, William Gillespy of Montgomery Precinct, late private, sold land to John McKinstry of Montgomery (Land records, cited in RIC, 31:243).

After the Revolution, soldiers who had received bounty lands or class rights for their services, were allowed to sell these bounty lands. John McKinstry of Montgomery purchased two of these pieces of land, but where they were located has not been proved. If they were in the western part of New York state, as they probably were, the places of land purchased from Henry Bass and William Gillespy may be those acquired by his sons or grandchildren in Floyd County. On 27 Jan. 1785, John McKinstry made out an affidavit in support of his claim to these two class rights. (Calendar of Land Papers, p. 677, cited by RIC, 31:1).

On 18 Apr. 1786, John Gillespy, in consideration of One Thousand and Fifty pounds Current Money of the state of New York, and with the consent and desire of Haggadorn, his wife, sold to John McKinstry, all being residents of Montgomery Precinct, two lots of land. The first was a lot of 91 acres, part of the ten-thousand acre tract of land lot number two in Montgomery, being the lot granted by George Willkin to John Gillespy, 20 Feb. 1700. The second was a lot in the Precinct of Esopus, being a small lot in the three-thousand acre lot called lot number six, and being the lot granted by James Hunter to "John Gillespy," 4 July 1776. This lot was located on the river between the said three-thousand and ten-thousand acre tract and beside the Hill Pond and Duan's Hill, "containing in the whole of Land and Water right, eight acres and a half, with the Rights, Members, and appurtenances thereof, and all Houses, Edifices, Building, Grist and Saw Mills" The deed was recorded 22 July 1786. (UCD, 2:276).

This deed is very important. It proves that John McKinstry purchased the mill rights in Montgomery. There is no record of the sale of these rights or of any of this property after John McKinstry sold other lots on record. Floyd Smith McKinstry, as told in his biography, developed the grist and saw mills in this vicinity. It is clear the mill rights and titles acquired by John McKinstry were passed on to his son Stephen and thence to the latter's grandson Floyd Smith McKinstry, further confirming this lineage.

Because of the misspelling of his name, the family of John McKinstry was not found in the Census of 1790 under that name. Two families in Montgomery were read name by name until there was found "John Hollinsbury, 3-3-3 and 1 slave," (New York volume, 1790 census, p. 175). The family of Stephen could not be found anywhere under any spelling of the name. Yet, it is known from other sources, that Stephen had a wife and infant son in 1774. This indicates that Stephen with his wife and child were copied in the family of his father. Several other names like this have come to the attention of the compiler (100). John, his younger brother James, and their father John were the three males over 16 years of age. John's wife Martha, Stephen's wife Sarah, and John's daughter Jane were the three females. One of the males under 16 was Stephen's son David Smith Hollinsbury, then about a year old. The other two young boys have not yet been identified.

At about this time, John McKinstry of Montgomery and others were promoting a plan to build a road between the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. The official proposal was made 20 Sep. 1791, and the contract was let by the New York State Land Office to Nathaniel Estler and David Hunt, 2 Oct. 1790 (Calendar of New York So. to Land papers, p. 626).

In 1793, John McKinstry was one of the subscribers to the warrant for the organization of a new academy at Montgomery (100, p. 301-324).

In the cemetery of the Goodwill Church at Montgomery is the gravestone of Martha Hollinsbury, with this inscription: "In memory of Martha, Wife of John Hollinsbury, who departed this life 10 1793, age 11; gave 10 months" (UGCR), and manuscript of it, No. 50, verified by Mrs. Hart).

The records of deeds show that John Hollinsbury owned a considerable amount of real estate. The census records show that he was sufficiently well-to-do to own a slave. The records in the Surrogate's Office do not include any information as to the disposal of his land. This indicates that it was conveyed to his sons by deeds of gift. In Filing, New York 25, in the Surrogate's Office at Albany, N.Y., was found a bundle of papers relating to his personal estate. The request for the appointment of an administrator reads: "To Joseph Gaschorie, Surrogate of the County of Ulster, Airt. Montgomery, 3 March 1797. Whereas John Hollinsbury of said town deceased on the 1st of Feb. last and dyed without making any will to the best of our knowledge and as we the subscribers being the next of kin and the only fit for the same, we do resign our right of letters of administration to the buyer John Morris Miller, Esq. Witness our hands the day and date above written. (Signed) John Elliott, Joseph Elliott. Witnesses present: Major Wigton, James Smith." The witnesses were made bondsmen for the administrator, who was appointed 5 Mar. 1797, the amount of the bond being 1500 pounds. The personal estate was appraised by James Smith and Major Wigton, 10 Mar. 1797, and the inventory was filed 20 Mar. 1797. The inventory was made out on many sheets of old home-made paper sewed together, on which were listed a great many items.

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The most significant items were: (1) A claim by "James the son of John McKinstry on Acct of Partnership, 5 L 1 sh." (2) "Amount owed to the estate by Stephen McKinstry, 1 L 17 sh 7 d." (3) "To one half of the outstanding debts of the partnership of Lindsey and McKinstry not yet set off to be stated at present" (but apparently estimated at 13 L 2 sh 4 d.) (4) "Expenses attending the administration which will probably arise from the intricacy of the business, counsell fees, &c., on the most reasonable calculation" (estimated at 70 L.) (5) "One Negro boy name Suffice claimed and sold by James McKinstry, 25 L." (6) "Total value of personal property, 549 L 0 sh 2 3/4 d."

There is no paper showing the distribution of the estate. James, who is definitely called the son of John, was more than 21 years of age because he was a partner with his father and was old enough to claim and sell the negro slaves. Yet, Jane, who was the daughter of John and Martha, and her husband Joseph Billotti, were called "the next of kin and the only Legatee but is of age."

After much study these apparently conflicting statements were reconciled as follows: (1) that Jane was the only child who had received a legacy by some document which has been lost; (2) as Jane was born before 26 Dec. 1774 when her grandfather named her in his will, and as John and Martha were married in 1773, Jane was their first child; (3) in order for James to have been a partner in 1797, it is most probable that he was then over 25 years old, and hence born before 1772, and therefore he was a son by the first wife; (4) that Stephen and James received from their father by oral agreements or unrecorded deeds of gift the whole of his real estate; (5) the possible claim that Stephen was not a son because he was not mentioned in the request for an administrator falls down when it is seen that James, elsewhere called a son, was not mentioned in this request either; (6) it must be remembered that Stephen was definitely called a son of John in the biography of Floyd Smith McKinstry.

Other items in the inventory show that the full name of the partner of John McKinstry, besides his son James, was Hugh Lindsey, who died 17 Dec. 1834, aged 76 years (Ms. of Peckville Church Cemetery Inscriptions, by J. A. Ronk, in the library of the Long Island Historical Society).

The business carried on by this partnership was evidently for the sale of general merchandise, and probably associated with the saw mill and grist mill.

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Children of John McKinstry (44) by his first wife,
perhaps born in Scotland:

i. Stephen (22), b. 7 Mar. 1766; m. Sarah Smith (23).
ii. James, b. between 1767 and 1773, as he was a partner
with his father and probably over 25 years old in
1797, counted as over 16 in 1790; it was his son
James who became the first husband of "his cousin"
Elsie Ann, the daughter of Stephen.

Children of John McKinstry (44) by his second wife,
Martha (Noble) McKinstry, born in Montgomery Precinct, N.Y.:

iii. Janet or Jane, b. before 26 Sep. 1774, when she was
called "Janet, daughter of John McKinstry," and
his granddaughter by James Noble, father of Martha;
m. Joseph Elliott; Joseph Elliott died about a year
after they requested an administrator on her fa-
ther's estate. His will, dated 1 Jan. 1778 and
probated 30 May 1798, was recorded at Goshen, in
Orange County, N. Y. (Hss. of Abstracts of Orange
County Wills, at the library of the New York Gen-
ealogical and Biographical Society, compiled by
Janet McCormick, p. 161). In the will, Joseph
Elliott made bequests to his wife Jane, and to his
brothers and sisters, not named. There were no
children.

iv, etc. According to the census of 1790, there were two
boys under 16 years of age, besides Stephen's
little boy. The probate records imply that they
were alive in 1797, but there is no record of
them. If they were born between 1776 and 1780,
there may have been others still younger, but the
only hint of their reality is the statement in
the biography of Floyd Smith McKinstry that John
had a large family.

Line 17
THE GRACE BEEBO LINE
A Branch of the Grace Caldwell Line (1)

Notes

An intermittent but diligent search for more than eight years has failed to find a proof of the parentage of Grace Beebe (17).

The earliest documentary item about her is the publication on 22 Sep. 1790, at Wilbraham, Mass., of the intentions of marriage between "Daniel Caldwell of Wilbraham and Grace Beebe of Monson" (WVR).

As this was the second marriage of Daniel, it may be that this was also the second marriage of Grace; but no record has been found of a Beebe, who married a girl named Grace, and died leaving her a widow.

Assuming that Grace was a single woman when she married Daniel, she was probably born before 1783 as inferred from her marriage date, and she may have been born several years before. She left no death record, and no clue to her age at death has been found.

Wilbraham and Monson are adjoining towns in what was then Hampshire County, but after its division in 1812, have been in Hampden County. All the records of Deeds are at Springfield, but the probate records prior to 1812 are at Northampton. These towns, Wilbraham and Monson, are on the southern border of Massachusetts, adjoining the town of Somers, in Connecticut.

The U. S. Census of 1790, for Massachusetts (p. 9) states that there was a total of 1331 families then living in Monson, but the schedule giving the names of the heads of the families has been lost. The following families with the surname Beebe were living in Wilbraham (pp. 131-132):

Alby, 1-2-1	Jonah, 1-5-2
David, 1-1-3	Jonathan, 1-2-4
Jordan, 0-0-2	Steward, 1-3-4

Zadock, 2-3-3.

The manuscript of the Federal Tax List for Massachusetts for 1798, in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston, shows that in the Wilbraham and Monson District, there was an Amos Beebe, who had a house and 50 acres of land, value \$30, and Elijah Newell was occupying a house, value \$50, owned by Mr. Beebe in Monson, with 115 acres of land, value \$600. The Hampshire County Deeds show that the home of Amos was in Monson.

The U. S. Census of 1800 shows living in Wilbraham only the widow Jordan, and there were no Beebes living in Monson at this time (Census records examined by Philip Mack Smith at Washington, D. C.).

A study of all the published genealogies of the Beebe family and the histories of Wilbraham proved that Grace was not a daughter of Samuel or Steward Beebe, the only male descendants of Jonathan Beebe, an early settler of Wilbraham, who were the right age to have been her father. The widow Judith Beebe, mentioned in the census, was the second wife and widow of Samuel Beebe Sr., and the stepmother of Steward and his brother Samuel Jr. Also, Grace could not have been a daughter of Steward's sons, Steward Jr. and another Samuel. The probate records at Northampton confirm these statements and in addition prove that Grace was not a daughter of Ebenezer Beebe who died in 1782.

Hampshire County Deeds reveal that in the autumn of 1798, Jonathan Beebe of Wilbraham and Amos Beebe of Monson became involved in financial losses so that their farms and property were taken away from them by order of the court to settle their debts (29:164; 31:100; 34:543; 6:197-202; 6:220; 11:176). This last deed shows that Amos Beebe had removed to Waterford, Conn., and was living there on 25 Apr. 1801, when for \$27, he conveyed to Moses Hancock of Wilbraham, a small lot in Wilbraham which had been put into his creditors. Jonathan Beebe died before 19 Mar. 1799, when his widow Mary conveyed all her title to the farm "lately owned by Jonathan Beebe late of said Monson and mortgaged by him to William White of Boston."

This Jonathan seems to have been too old a man to have been the father of Grace. It is not impossible for Grace to have been a daughter of Amos, and as she married Daniel Caldwell at the same time that Amos was in financial difficulties she did not go to Waterford with him, and hence was truly of Monson at the time of her marriage.

The manuscript of the vital records of Wilbraham is in the Springfield Public Library, and this source proves that Grace was not a daughter of David or Jonah Beebe, the births of all their children being given in the manuscript. This source also gives the births of all the children of James, Steward, and Ebenezer, but no Grace is among them.

All the Beebes mentioned in the censuses of 1790 and 1800, and the tax list of 1798, have now been accounted for except Alby and Zadock. The name Alby does not appear in any other place whatever, and it is conjectured that this name may have been a misreading of James.

Zadock Beebe remains, not only as a possible father of Grace, but as the most probable candidate for the relationship, and for these reasons.

The History of Wilbraham, by Chauncey E. Peck (p. 121 and following pages), shows that several Beebe families arrived in Wilbraham before 1772, and frequently mentions the Cadwells and Merrinors. It states, "Ebenezer Beebe, Samuel Beebe, and Zadock Beebe in 1771 signed the pledge to purchase or consume no goods which shall arrive in America from Great Britain.

It has already been shown that Grace was not a daughter of Ebenezer or Samuel. There are more records about Zadock.

Zadock Beebe enlisted as a private in Capt. Daniel Cadwell's Company, 25 Dec. 1775, and was discharged, 2 Apr. 1777, according to the payroll drawn at Springfield, which also says that he served at Ticonderoga (DAR Lineage Book, 4:26).

This record points out that he was closely associated with Daniel Cadwell.

Zadock Beebe, son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Rogers) Beebe was born at New London, Conn., 29 Nov. 1745, and married there 11 Dec. 1764, Sarah Lorch; and Zadock Beebe Jr., son of Zadock and Sarah, was born there 30 June 1772 (Barbour's *ms. of VR* of New London, p. 23, citing original records, 2:110 and 3:30).

The manuscript of the Silbriahm VII shows that Endock had two children, born in Silbriahm: Ezekiel, born 14 Aug. 1779; and Seth, born 21 July 1782.

These records leave gaps in the normal birth dates of the children from 1766 to 1770 and from 1774 to 1777. As Grace Beebe was born before 1783, she easily fits into those gaps.

The genealogy, John Beebo of Broughton and Sons of His Descendants, by Clarence Beebo, states that Zadock and his family moved into Madison County, New York, but does not give the date. It was after 1790 as the family of Zadock was enumerated in Wilbraham that year. It was before 1800 as he was not in Wilbraham for the enumeration of that year. Incidentally the census record of 1790 proves that in addition to the three children in the vital records, he had three more whose births were not recorded. Grace was probably one of these three, and if her father left Wilbraham shortly before 1793 when the tax list was compiled, she probably remained with relatives in Johnson.

The given name Grace is very common among the Boobe families in New London, Conn., the birthplace of Andover, but the several Grace Babes, whose births were recorded there, do not fit the age of the Grace who married Daniel Cadwall.

Further proof that Zadock was a son of Ezekiel is afforded by a deed, dated, acknowledged and recorded, 13 May 1785, in which "James Beebo of Longmeadow, Zadock Beebo of Wilbraham, and Joel Stebbins of Wilbraham, and Sarah wife of Joel Stebbins, "for 30 L, sold to Samuel Beebo of Wilbraham, all their title to the land in Wilbraham, "which belonged to our late father Ezekiel Beebo, at the time of his decease" (Hampshire County Deeds, 23:310).

If Zadock Beebe were the father of Grace, her line could be traced completely, as follows:

Greco Boobo, married Daniel Cadwell

Zedock Beebe, married Sarah Leach

Ezekiel Peope, married Hannah Rogers

William Boebo, married Ruth Rogers

Samuel Beebe, married, first Agnes Keeney, and
married second her sister Mary Keeney.

John Beebe, married Rebecca Ladd; died on the voyage to America, where he hoped to join his son Samuel who had preceded him.

Since the preceding Notes were written, the Parkhurst manuscript in the State Library at Hartford, Conn., has been examined. More data were found about Zadock Beebe, some of which were new, and some of which confirmed the items already given. These filled out the gap in the list of children from 1766 to 1770, but still leave the gap, 1774-1776, for the birth of Grace. This manuscript does not give the positive documentary evidence desired, but it confirms all statements made on the preceding pages and strengthens the case in favor of Zadock.

This is the family history of Zadock as far as now known.

Zadock Beebe, son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Rogers) Beebe, was born at New London, Conn., 27 Nov. 1745. (The Parkhurst mss., p. 131, gives the marriage of the parents and the lineages of both, and the birth and marriage of Zadock and the lineage of his wife.) Zadock married, 11 Dec. 1764, Sarah Loach, born at New London, 19 Mar. 1741-2, daughter of Jonathan. (On page 3 of these notes are items about the military service and places of residence of Zadock.)

Children of Zadock, born in New London (Parkhurst, p. 173):

- i. Priscilla, b. 29 Dec. 1766.
- ii. Hannah, b. 13 Aug. 1768.
- iii. Sarah, b. 27 Apr. 1770.
- iv. Zadock, b. 30 June 1772.

(This is the only child given by Barbour.)

(Here is the gap, 1774-1776, into which Grace fits perfectly.)

Children of Zadock, born in Wilbraham (Wilbraham VR):

Ezekiel, b. 14 Aug. 1779.

Seth, b. 21 July 1782.

The surname Beebe is quite often spelled Beebo, and there are several minor variations of these spellings.

Among the authorities not already cited in these Notes, the following have been examined carefully:

Lucius Beebe Genealogy, by Louise Beebe Wilder
Historical Address of Rufus S. Stebbins at the
Wilbraham Centennial Celebration

Springfield Families, a mss. by Thomas Warren,
Compendium of American Genealogy.

Early Connecticut Marriages, by Bailey.

Genealogical Page of The Hartford Times,
contribution by Bertha Lee Bonn, 14 June 1947.

Line 19
THE CHLOE SHEPARD LINE
A Branch of the Constance Mixter Line (9)
Synopsis

(19) CHLOE SHEPARD, b. 1701, d. 1838;
r. Enfield, Conn., and Wolesville, N. Y.;
m. 1720, Jacob Shepard * * * * * (18, line 9).
(32) JACOB SHEPARD, b. 1750, d. 1828;
r. Coventry and Enfield, Conn.;
m. 1775, Hannah Palmer * * * * * (39).
(76) NOAH SHEPARD, b. 1717;
r. many towns in Conn., and Mass.;
m. (2nd) 1747, Abigail Cleason * * * * * (77).
(152) ISAAC SHEPARD, b. 1632, d. 1724;
r. Charlestown, Haldon, and Norton, Mass.;
m. 1702, Elizabeth Fuller * * * * * (153).
(304) CHLOE SHEPARD, b. about 1635, d. 1719;
r. Charlestown, Haldon, and Hilton, Mass.;
m. 1658, Hannah Lincum * * * * * (305).
(603) RALPH SHEPARD, b. 1603, d. 1693;
came from Linchouse, Stepney, Eng., with
wife Thanky or Thompson and oldest child;
lived in Hertford, Eng., Plymouth, Charles-
town, Haldon, Concord, and again Charlestown.

Family History
30
JACOB SHEPARD,

father of Chloe (19) and son of Noah (76), was born 1 Oct. 1750, at Coventry, Conn. (VK., compiled by Susan Shitney Dinsock, p. 107).

He married, 3 Aug. 1775, Hannah Forman (39) (Enfield VR, 2:112; History of Enfield, by Francis Olcott Allen, 2:176). She was born 30 Apr. 1736, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Forman (76 and 79) (Enfield VR, 1-1:55).

Mrs. Hall reports that he died 27 Dec. 1826, aged 76 years, and that his widow Hannah Shepard died 12 May 1833, aged 89 years.

Jacob Shepard came from Coventry to Enfield before his marriage. On 29 Apr. 1772, the treasurer of Enfield received from Eliphalet Torry, six shillings, in payment of Jacob Shepard's fine, and on 29 Nov. 1773, Jacob paid another fine of six shillings. What these fines were for is not stated. On 27 July 1776, the treasurer of Enfield paid to Jacob Shepard, 31 £ 6 s, for services in the Revolutionary War in the company which marched to West Point under command of Capt. in Richard Abbe, and on 19 Feb. 1780, Jacob received four shillings for hewing timber for a bridge. On 21 Apr. 1791, his tax was abated. (Allen's History of Enfield, 2:997, 1011, 1119, 1151, 1231.)

Children of Jacob and Hannah (Forman) Shepard (30 and 39), born in Enfield:

- i. Hannah, b. 5 Jan. 1776; her husband's name was Spencer; she d. 5 May 1813, aged 36 yrs.
- ii. Jacob, b. 6 July 1777; his wife's name was Chloe; settled in Somers, Conn., where he had six children: Daniel, Azubah, Jacob Jonah, Junctus Denison, Chloe Loretta, Sylvester Carlos, b. 1831-1841; he d. at West Springfield, Mass., 27 Feb. 1814, aged 37 years, leaving his widow with the six small children (Allen's History of Enfield, 2:1657; 3:2776; Harbort's ms. of Somers VR, pp. 122, 124, 127, 134, 145).
- iii. Chloe (19), b. 2 Aug. 1781; m. Ezra Mixter (18, line 9).
- iv. Adolphus, b. 26 Aug. 1783; d. 10 Aug. 1785 "son of Jacob and Hannah, aged 3 years lacking 10 days."
- v. Samuel, b. 2 Dec. 1785; d. 12 Oct. 1786 "son of Jacob and Hannah, aged 11 months 10 days."
- vi. Roxanna, b. 9 Dec. 1787.
- vii. Lucy, b. 31 May 1792; her husband's name was Drake; she d. 5 June 1836, aged 46 yrs.

Authorities:

Allen's History of Enfield for births of the first two children, 2:1657, for death and ages of Adolphus and Samuel, 3:2382, their births being computed from these data. Chloe's birth is included in her page of data about her own family. Other data compiled by Mrs. Hall.

Family History
76
NOAH SHEPARD,

Father of Jacob (38) and son of Isaac (152), was born 22 Feb. 1717, at Norton, Mass. (Register, 10:324, 325, a query by E. H. Shepard, giving data about his family, and asking for the parentage of his second wife Abigail Gleason).

He married, first, Margaret Stone, born 12 Oct. 1718, daughter of John and Lydia (Hyde) Stone. She died 1 Mar. 1744.

He married, second, 9 Mar. 1747, Abigail Gleason (77) born 3 Apr. 1726, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Fisher) Gleason (154 and 155), of Enfield, Conn. She died at Somers, Conn., 3 Feb. 1819, aged 91 years.

The date and place of his death have not yet been found, but it was probably in Enfield or that part of Enfield which was later set off as Somers.

Noah Shepard had a roving disposition. He was born in Norton, Mass. Where he was first married and where his first child was born has not been discovered. His second child was born in Weston, Mass. His third child was born in Coventry, Conn., and there occurred the death of his first wife and his second marriage (Coventry V.R., compiled by Susan Whitney Dimock, pp. 107, 194). Three children, by his second wife, were born there. About 1752, the family removed to Tolland, Conn., where two more children were born. About 1754, the family came back to Coventry, and his ninth child was born there. Sometime before 1761, the family settled in Enfield, and his tenth and youngest child was born there. He was living in Enfield as late as 7 June 1773, when the treasurer paid him interest on a note for money he had loaned to the town, and on 29 Nov. 1773, his tax was abated. (Allen's History of Enfield, 2:1156, 1186, 1188.)

A careful examination of all pertinent sources proved that Noah Shepard was not a son of John Shepard of Portland, Conn.

The identity of his second wife, Abigail Gleason, was absolutely established by data from several sources. His marriage is in the Coventry V.R. (p. 142). The date of marriage shows that she was probably born before 1732, and the birth of her youngest child in 1761 shows that she was probably born after 1716. The Gleason Genealogy, by Lillian May Wilson, a very accurate and complete genealogy, includes four Abigail's who meet the requirements as to births, but includes the marriages of three of them who did not marry Noah Shepard. No marriage is given for the fourth Abigail, whose birth and parentage are given above. She is the only one in the whole genealogy whose husband is not included. The omission of her marriage is clearly due to the fact that it occurred in Coventry where none of the Gleasons lived, and the author had no reason to look there for Gleason data. Moreover, her age at death, and her date of death, give the year of her birth as 1726, which is exactly the year given in the genealogy.

Mr. D. N. Shepard, whose account of this family in the Register (40:324,325), includes all the data not otherwise cited, states that Noah Shepard was the direct ancestor of Durritt Shepard, a prominent officer of the United States Navy, and of Fitch Shepard, President of the American Bank Note Company.

Children of Noah Shepard (76) and his first wife Margaret (Stone) Shepard:

- i. Bonomi, b. 10 Dec. 1739; settled in Tolland, Conn.
- ii. Noah, b. 6 Sep. 1742.
- iii. Lydia, b. 8 Mar. 1744.

Children of Noah and Abigail (Glendon) Shepard (76 and 77):

- iv. Margaret, b. 6 Feb. 1748.
- v. Mary, b. 14 Apr. 1749.
- vi. Jacob (38), b. 4 Oct. 1750; m. Henry Farmer (39).
- vii. Abigail, b. 18 May 1752.
- viii. Priscilla, b. 5 Oct. 1753.
- ix. Junice, b. 8 Oct. 1755.
- x. Isaac, b. about 1758; probably the Isaac who m. at Somers, Conn., 26 Apr. 1781, Elisabeth Grace, and died at Somers (marriage also given by Barbour in Somers VR, 1:67).
- xi. Priscilla, "dau. of Noah and Abigail Shepard born 13 Dec. 1762 died 16th of ye same."

Authorities, not already cited:

Barbour's *ms.* of Tolland VR, pp. 121,122.
Allen's *History of Enfield*, 2:1679,1783.

Family History
152
ISAAC SHEPARD,

Father of Noah (76) and son of Thomas (304), was baptized in the first church in Charlestown, R. I., 2 d 5 m 1662 (Church Records, quoted in the Register, 36123).

He lived in Hildon as a young man, and married, 31 Dec. 1702, probably in Newton or Cambridge, Elizabeth Fuller (153), born 16 Jan. 1679, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (142) Fuller (306 and 307) (marriage in History of Norton, by George Faber Clark, p. 66; birth and identity of wife in Descendants of John Fuller of Newton, by Samuel C. Clark, p. 6, which corrects the date of birth in the Newton VR).

Where Isaac lived immediately after marriage has not yet been determined, but two children were born before he settled in Norton. His home in Norton was at the place owned in 1859 by Elkanah Wheeler. Seven children were born there. (Norton VR, pp. 125, 126).

He died 4 June 1721 (Norton VR, p. 393), leaving his widow with her youngest child less than three years old.

Nothing was found about this Isaac Shepard in the following sources:

Shepard Family, by Chester Brown.

Shepard Line of Pillisbury Ancestry, by Mary L. Holman.

Family of Sheppard, by R. S. Bodington.

Sheppard Family, by William Elbert Sheppard.

Descendants of Edward Shepard, in Register, 33:322-337.

The History of Norton, by George Faber Clarke (p. 66), in a footnote, states that Lucius H. Boltwood of Antioch had compiled a very complete history of the Norton branch of the Shepard family, but his work could not be found.

Children:

- i. Isaac, b. probably about 1703; Clarke states he was an ancestor of Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College.
- ii. Thomas, b. about 1705; the mes., Norton Spyridis, by Edgar Hodges Rood (p. 5), includes the death of Thomas, 19 Oct. 1774 "in yo 69th year of his age;" probably he is the Thomas who had a wife Content in Norton.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 13 May 1707.
- iv. Jonathan, b. 6 Aug. 1709; he may be the Jonathan who had children born in Tolland.
- v. Hannah, b. 2 Aug. 1711.
- vi. Nathaniel, b. 13 Feb. 1713; probably the Nathaniel who m. Mindwell Woodward and settled in Weston, Mass.
- vii. Sarah, b. 2 Mar. 1715.
- viii. Noah (76), b. 22 Feb. 1717; m. (1st) Margaret Stone; m. (2nd) Abigail Glanson (77).
- ix. Jacob, b. 12 Dec. 1721.

Family History
30:
THOMAS SHEPARD,

father of Isaac (152) and son of Ralph (608), was born about 1635, probably in Watertown, Mass. The year of birth is proved by (1) a deposition which he made in 1683 saying he was then about 48 years old, (2) the fact that he was the second child and the first was "aged two years" in 1635, according to the shipping list when the family emigrated, (3) as he was not on the shipping list, he was born in this country, and his father, mother, and older sister did not leave England until June 1635. The place was probably Watertown as that was the first of many places in this country where his father lived.

According to his gravestone and the town records of Milton (VR, p. 212), Thomas Shepard died 29 Sep. 1710, and the gravestone is said to read that his age was 67 years. Ages were frequently exaggerated on tombstones and there may have been an error in deciphering the inscription. His correct age was 64.

He was not the Thomas Shepard, who came over with his parents Thomas and Margaret, in 1635, at the age of two months. That child Thomas became the Rev. Thomas Shepard who had no male descendants.

This Thomas Shepard married, first, at Malden, 19 Nov. 1658, Hannah Winslow (305), baptised 6 July 1640, at Hingham, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (elder) Winslow (610 and 611) (Malden VR, p. 293). "Hannah, wife of Thomas Shepard, died 14 Mar. 1698, aged 59 years" (Malden VR, p. 375). Wyman's Charlestown (p. 860) states that he had a second wife Jerome, but there is no mention of her elsewhere, and no other source gives this second marriage.

Thomas Shepard was a member of the church at Charlestown and later at Malden, but he died in Milton, evidently at the home of his son Ralph, who had settled there.

Children, born probably in Charlestown or Malden:

- i. Thomas; m. Hannah Blanchard; lived in Charlestown, Mass., Bristol, R. I., and East Haven, Conn.
- ii. Ralph, b. 4 Jan. 1666; had a wife Mary; lived in Brookline and Milton.
- iii. John; m. Persis Pierce; d. 9 Mar. 1691, about a year after his marriage from wounds received at Quebec.
- iv. David; settled in Dartmouth, Mass.
- v. Jacob; m. Mercy Chickering; settled in Hingham.
- vi. Hannah; m. Joseph Blanchard.
- vii. Isaac (152), b. p. 23 July 1682 (Wyman's Charlestown, p. 860); m. Elizabeth Fuller (153).

Authorities, not previously mentioned:

Fulton-Maydon Ancestry, by Clarence Etienne Leonard (p. 235). Faine-Shepard Ancestry, by Clara Faine Oller (pp. 175-184). Ralph Shepard, Puritan, by Ralph Hamilton Shepard (p. 48). Register, 6:127; 10:370.

Family History
608
RALPH SHEPARD,

father of Thomas (30), was born in England in 1603, and was the progenitor of this branch of the Shepard family in America.

The following is an abstract of his life as told by Ralph Hamilton Shepard in his book, *Ralph Shepard, Puritan*. The authorities cited are those which he gives.

In England, Ralph Shepard was a tailor and probably an official in the Draper's Guild (English State Papers, Domestic Series, volume 261, index; William Middleton's Will in Somerset House Papers at London). He was summoned before the Court of High Commissioners, 26 Apr. 1634, for some act of non-conformity, and a sentence not described was pronounced against "Ralph Shepard of Limehouse, Middlesex" (State Papers, volume 261, folios 11 and 20). Limehouse was then a hamlet in Stepney parish, near London, and this agrees with statements of his descendants that he lived in Stepney. The pastor of Stepney gave him his certificate of character and obedience to law, which was required of emigrants at that time, and he sailed with his family in June 1635 in the ship *Abigail*. The passenger list includes, "Ralph Shepard, aged 29 years; Thanks Shepard, wife aged 21 years; Sarah Shepard, dau. aged 2 years" (Register, 14:318, and other authorities). But Ralph Hamilton Shepard states that the age of the father in the shipping list is wrong, and that the Charlestown records and his tombstone which agree, both show that his age should have been 32 years.

According to Savage, "Ralph Shepard first sat down probably at Watertown." There is no record of his being there, but several inhabitants of Watertown formed a company to settle in Dedham, and in that town is found the first record of him in America. On 5 Sep. 1636, he was among those who petitioned the General Court for the incorporation of the settlement as a town, asking that it be called "Contentment or otherwise what you please." It was incorporated as Dedham. (Dedham Town Records, edited by Don Gleason Hill, 3:5,17,22; Mass. Colonial Records, 1:156.)

Ralph Shepard was granted nine different lots of land in Dedham, the first being his homestead of twelve acres of meadow land "on the high street." In 1638, the town voted that the minister, Mr. John Allen, might purchase part of it, so that he could be nearer the meeting house, and at the next town meeting Ralph Shepard was given another lot in compensation for what he lost. Altho he retained his property in Dedham, he removed to Weymouth before 1639 and his son Isaac was born there. He also acquired land in Rehoboth but never lived in that town. His autograph is on the compact by which thirty men formed a government for a settlement at "Sandgate," but his lot was forfeited in 1645 because he had not removed his family there. He was living in Weymouth in 1644, when his daughter Trial was born, and probably for some time after that.

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By 1651, Ralph Shepard had settled in Maldon, as his daughter Thanks was born there 10 Feb. 1650-51. During the next few years, as one of the ruling elders of the church, he was involved in the controversy over Rev. Marreduke Matthews, who held some religious views contrary to the higher authorities. For instance he believed "the Scriptures to be the foundation of a dogmatical and historical faith, but not of a saving faith." On 20 Oct. 1651, his wife was among 36 women who signed a petition in behalf of the minister. Her autograph gives her full name, "Thanklford Shepard," but she was commonly called "Thanks Shepard." The authorities first fined the minister, and then fined the church for supporting him, but on 16 May 1655, Ralph Shepard and seven others signed a statement that they "humbly acknowledg the offence they gave the Court and several churches about the ordination of Mr. Matthews." Their apology was accepted.

Ralph Shepard was made a freeman in 1651, administered an estate in 1661, and served on a committee to lay out the highways. When Maldon was set off from Charlestown, there was considerable confusion about the boundary lines, and he was fined for cutting timber which he believed was in Maldon, but which was declared to be in Charlestown.

In many deeds, he is called a tailor, but it is clear that he carried on his trade as a side line, and like nearly all the colonists supported his family chiefly by farming. He also made a profit by trading in real estate. On 7 July 1666, he sold for 160 L, all his land in Maldon, including his homestead and six hay lots, and removed to Concord. He bought a large farm there, containing 610 acres, in the section which is now a part of Acton, Carlisle, and Littleton. He sold 60 acres of this land to his son-in-law Walter Powers.

Ralph's death is recorded at Charlestown, and he was buried in Maldon. Because of the difference of eleven days in old and new style dating, the date in the records is 30 Aug. 1693, while the inscription on his gravestone reads, "11 Sep. 1693, aged 90 years."



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Children of Ralph and Thimfford Shepard (600 and 609):

- i. Sarah, b. in England about 1633.
- ii. Thomas (301), b. probably in Intertown about 1635; m. Hannah Mason (305).
- iii. John, b. probably in Duxbury about 1637; m. Sarah Coble; settled in Concord.
- iv. Isaac, b. in Plymouth, 20 June 1639; m. Mary Snedley; settled in Concord; killed by the Indians, 12 Feb. 1676.
- v. Trist, b. in Plymouth, 19 Dec. 1641; m. Walter Powers; they were ancestors of Hiram Powers, a famous sculptor.
- vi. Abraham, b. probably in Plymouth between 1643 and 1648 as inferred from his marriage date and the births of his older and younger sisters; m. 1 Jan. 1672, Judith Philbrook; settled in Concord.
- vii. Francis, b. in Halden, 10 Feb. 1650-1; m. Peter Hill.
- viii. Jacob, b. in Halden in June 1653; prob. never married.
- ix. Walter; settled in Sudbury.

Authorities:

Those cited in the family history of Thomas (301).

Register, 8:319, 9:172.

The Powers Family, by J. A. Powers.

American Ancestry, 6:20.

History of Plymouth, by G. W. Chamberlain, 1:630.

Line 21

THE PATIENCE THAYER LINE
A Branch of the Henrietta Greene Line (5)
Synopsis

(21) PATIENCE THAYER, b. 1705; d. between 1810 and 1820;
r. Dartmouth, Mass., Exeter, N. H., and
Chester, Vt.;
m. about 1730, Jonathan Greene . . . (20, Line 5).

(42) BENJAMIN THAYER, b. about 1715;
r. Dartmouth, Mass., and Exeter, N. H.;
m. 1741, Joyce Pope (43).

(84) BENJAMIN THAYER, b. before 1685, d. prob. 1760;
r. Freetown, Mass.;
m. about 1710, Elizabeth Williams (85).

(168) THOMAS THAYER, b. before 1640, d. about 1700;
colonial pioneer, settled first in Freetown, Mass., then Block Island, N. H., and finally
in Freetown, Mass.;
m. about 1670, Ann (Worrell) Williams (169).

Family History
12
REHABILIA STRICK,

father of Patience (21) and son of Benjamin (24), was born in Dartmouth, Mass., or near that town, about 1715.

He married, 15 Dec. 1741, Joanna Dey (43), daughter of Elizur and Margaret (Wye) Dey (46 and 57).

The life-story of Benjamin is not yet complete. The vital records of Dartmouth because his marriage and the births of his six oldest children, and also that he remained in Dartmouth until after 1755. His youngest child was born in Exeter, Rockingham County, N. H., in 1754, but the record of birth of the next to his youngest has not been found in the vital records of Exeter, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, Coventry, Chippingham, Ledyard, New London, Newington, Newick, or Norton, all in N. H. Except for Exeter, these towns do not have any entries about the Terry family. The date of birth of this seventh child, Walter, was obtained from the manuscript of Mrs. Dey in Franklin Bay, of Providence. Probably before his wife died in Exeter, but the vital records have not yet been found. The census of 1790 proves that two of his sons and wife Terry, who married his oldest daughter, were then living in Exeter.

Children:

- I. Sarah, b. 17 Nov. 1742; record of int. of 1800, reads "Terry, Sarah, of Dartmouth and Elizur Terry of Wreatham, 12 Mar. 1765;" living in Exeter, N. H., 1790, and family enumerated as "1-0-7."
- II. Deborah, b. 1 Apr. 1745; prob. to n. Ebenezer H. Bond "of Exeter," 19 Nov. 1765.
- III. Thomas, b. 19 Dec. 1749; prob. to n. Sarah Barber, "both of Dartmouth," 5 Dec. 1771; Nov. Bedford, 1790.
- IV. Benjamin, b. 12 Mar. 1750; prob. to n. Mrs. Alfredo 25 Sep. 1773; prob. living in Nov. Bedford, 1790.
- V. Joanna, b. 20 Mar. 1752; n. James Greene, brother of Jonathan (Grocer of Rhode Island, p. 22).
- VI. Patience (21), b. 17 Nov. 1755; n. Jonathan Greene (23, line 5) (Grocer of Rhode Island, p. 22).
- VII. Elizur, b. 17 Apr. 1758 (Mrs. Dey's manuscript); n. Mary Kenyon; living in Exeter, 1790, "2-0-4;" settled in Coonamico Co., N. H. (date of wife and final abode from Mrs. Dey's manuscript).
- VIII. Seth, b. 22 Jan. 1764 (Arnold's VR of Exeter, p. 61); living in Exeter in 1790, "2-1-4;" n. Mary Barber; they were ancestors of Mrs. Dey, by birth, Nedra E. Terry.

Authorities:

Dartmouth VR, 1:275, for births of first six children.
Dartmouth VR, 2:405, for marriage unless otherwise noted.

Family History
64
BENJAMIN TERRY,

Father of Benjamin (42) and son of Thomas (162), was born on Flock Hollow, R. I., before 1665, but is, however, his father moved to Providence, R. I.

The account of his family in the Terry Genealogy, by Stephen Terry (p. 265), is very incomplete and gives only his parentage and the first name of his wife. Other data about his family were obtained from Mrs. Edward B. Day, of Providence, R. I., who had prepared a manuscript on the Terry family.

Benjamin married, about 1710, Margaret Holloway (85), daughter of Nathaniel and Deliverance (Babbit) Holloway (170 and 171).

Benjamin Terry and Thomas Terry received payments for debts from the estate of William Wakepeace of Taunton, Mass. (Mayflower Descendant, 21:138). This is the only item about the Terry family in all 37 volumes of this periodical.

Benjamin's will, dated 27 June 1768, mentions his wife Margaret and twelve children, as follows:

- i. Robert; prob. m. Rebecca Lauton, 27 Apr. 1738.
- ii. Benjamin (42), b. about 1715; m. in 1741, Joanna Pope (43).
- iii. John; int. of mar. to Joanna Pope pub. 16 Oct. 1745 (Dartmouth VII, 2:49); obviously this is a different Joanna Pope from the one who married Benjamin four years earlier.
- iv. Solomon.
- v. Mary; called "daughter Mary Warren."
- vi. Joanna; called "daughter Joanna Gibbs."
- vii. Lydia; called "daughter Lydia Winslow."
- viii. Phoebe; called "daughter Phoebe Daggett."
- ix. Margaret; called "daughter Margaret Lenings."
- x. William; his wife was a Fiddale.
- xi. Sarah; called "daughter Sarah Winslow."
- xii. Dinah; called "daughter Dinah Terry."

Mrs. Day states there were fourteen children, and obviously two of them died young. She cites the Archives of the Dartmouth Historical Society.

The marriage of Robert is in the MSS. of Freetown VR, in the library of the WENGS.

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Family History
168
THOMAS TERRY,

father of Benjamin (84), was the first member of this family in America.

He married Anna (Rogers) Tisdale (169), widow of John Tisdale, and daughter of John and Anna (Churchman) Rogers (338 and 339). She was a granddaughter of Thomas Rogers (676), a passenger on the Mayflower. (Letter and manuscript of Mrs. Edward R. Day, who cites Early New-England, by Richard LeBaron Bowen, 1:85, 86, 87; also the ms. volume, Descendants of Richard Williams, by Charles C. Williams, 1924 copy, p. 56, in the library of the AMGS in Boston). The date of this marriage was about 1678, because, as will be shown later, the youngest child of Anna by her first husband was born 8 July 1675, and her first child by Thomas Terry was born about 1678, and she was called the widow Anna Tisdale in 1677 (AMG).

Thomas Terry first appears in the records on this side of the water as an inhabitant of Braintree, Mass. On 17 Aug. 1660, he and several others, "all of Braintree," met at the house of "Mr. John Alcock, Physician, in the town of Roxbury," to confer about the settlement of Block Island, which lies off the coast of Rhode Island. As a result of the conference, sixteen heads of families and young men including Thomas Terry removed to Block Island. (History of Block Island, by S. T. Livermore, 1877, p. 287).

The following data come from the same source. Thomas Terry had great self-possession, chivalry, and withal a daring unexcelled by the bravest. Of the three leaders of this settlement, we see James Sands as the statesman, Simon Ray Jr. the even tempered moral man, and Thomas Terry the hero. Simon Ray Jr. had three daughters: Anna, Catherine, and Phoebe. Anna married Governor Samuel Ward. Catherine married Governor William Greene. Phoebe married William Littlefield, and their daughter Catherine Littlefield married Major General Nathaniel Greene.

There is no evidence to support the claim that Simon Ray Jr. was a nephew of Daniel (768, line 3 of the Maternal Lines).

When this party of settlers arrived at Block Island, the many Indians there were not friendly. The trouble between the white men and the Indians began with their murder of a trader named Oldham, and the massacre of all of his party. There is some question whether the cause of the massacre was the greed of the Indians to obtain his goods for nothing, or whether the Indians felt that they were being cheated by Oldham. In retaliation for this affair, the Massachusetts Bay Colony sent a force to subjugate the Indians on the island. It appears that they captured a large number and made slaves of them.

Thomas Terry had six of these Indian slaves. In 1669, they escaped and complained to the Indian chief Ninicroft that they had been ill treated. The letters between Governor Lovelace of New York and Governor Arnold of Rhode Island at this time show that many messages were conveyed to and from the Indian chief in regard to those slaves. It appears that they retained their freedom, and that Thomas Terry did not have any slaves after these escaped. Subsequent events prove that the Indians had no special animosity toward Thomas Terry and had the highest respect for him; and also while these slaves were under his control, he learned their language so that he could converse with them in their own tongue, became familiar with their habits and way of thinking, and learned how to manage their passions and to take advantage of their attitudes. All this proves that their complaint of being ill treated is unfounded.

As an illustration of the way Thomas Terry could handle a situation, this story is told. One evening a party of them had been drinking, and had got hold of a large keg of rum. He knew that if they drank that all up they might become dangerous. So he went out and talked with them, and in the course of the conversation dared them to kick the keg down a hill. They took it a dare, and of course the keg was smashed to pieces at the bottom of the hill, and all the rum was spilt.

Thomas Terry was made a freeman in 1664, and was a deputy to the Rhode Island General Court in 1665. In 1665 and again in 1670, Thomas Terry was a leading petitioner for the construction of a harbor at Block Island. He was one of six men who built a "barque for the transporting of cattle to said island for the settlement thereon." The Council of Connecticut granted Thomas Terry and William Edwards liberty to transport three hundred bushels of grain "for the present supply of the people of Rhode Island and without having exhausted part of their provisions for the supply of our (our) wounded men after the first engagement in the Narragansett." (Colonial Records of Connecticut, 2:414, cited in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 6:116; also in Austin, 160 Allied Families, p. 91). Thomas Terry was foremost in obtaining a township charter for Block Island in 1672.

One of the factors that brought about a more friendly relation between the settlers and the Indians was the recognition of the rights of the Indians to have title to their land by the leader Siron Ray, and his purchase of land from them for homes for the settlers.

Another factor was the swiftness and sagacity of Thomas Terry in several exploits, the greatest of which came about as a result of increases in the treats and hostile attitude of the Indians shortly after the escape of the slaves. Mr. Livermore estimates that at this time there were about three hundred Indians on the Island. This may be an exaggeration,



but they probably outnumbered the white men, ten to one. At a meeting of the settlers, on Thomas Terry's advice, the able bodied young men resolved to challenge the Indians to send an equal number of braves to meet them in open combat and appointed a day for the contest. There were probably about fifteen men on each side.

Thomas Terry's house was on the southern part of the island, remote from the other settlers. When the day arrived, upon coming out of his house, he saw a band of thirty Indians, not natives of the island, all with guns ready for battle, hurrying toward the house. He inquired whence they came. They replied that they were Minicraft's men come to see their friends, and that they had brought their guns because they did not know what game they might see on the way. They may not have known about the contest scheduled for that day. But Thomas Terry knew that it was unsafe for the coming band to land struggle between the settlers and their antagonists to be witnessed by a band of hostile and armed Indians.

Thomas Terry told this band of Indians that they must not carry their guns any farther, but must deliver them to him. Single handed he took every gun into his own house and locked them up, telling the Indians to remain on the premises until after he had passed the fort on his way to the main settlement.

Then they all sat down on the ground until he reached the fort and told the garrison about the situation. The Indians from chief Minicraft then moved up to the top of a hill where they could see the narrow neck of land where Thomas Terry had crossed and the field where the combat was scheduled to take place. They watched the English colonists advance from the fort, led by a drummer, a Mr. Kent, who had been told to drum for his life. To the surprise of everyone, the Indians who had been selected to meet the colonists did not attack. Afterward, when asked why, they said that the drumming was so fierce that they did not dare to.

Their arms were restored to the self-styled "hunting party," and there was no further trouble from the Indians on the island. The stories about Thomas Terry or Block Island are from the history by Rev. S. T. Livermore (pp. 205-305), and it is easy to see that he was more than an ordinary man. His coolness and nerve were exhibited in starting from his house alone with a band of hostile Indians behind him and the unfriendly combatants nearby who by his strategy he kept in ignorance of each other's presence, and he single handed disarmed one of the parties, while the other was not armed.

Before 1685, Thomas Terry had become a resident of Free-town, Mass., and was chosen one of the first board of selectmen of that town. He was reelected continuously between 1686 and 1690. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1686. He was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1689, and at about that time was the largest tax payer in the town.

Thomas Terry died in Freetown about 1702. His widow Anna did not die in 1704 as stated in the Terry Genealogy, by Stephen Terry. Instead, she married Samuel Williams, son of Richard of Taunton (see, of descendants of Richard Williams, by Charles C. Williams, 1924 edition, p. 58). This marriage is proved by a deed, dated 4 July 1710, which states that Anna Williams, widow of Samuel Williams, late of Taunton deceased, conveyed to her son Benjamin Terry, all lands in the town of Middleboro, "given me by my honored father John Rogers, late of Duxbury, deceased, according to an agreement signed by me, Anna Williams, my sister Elizabeth Williams, John Tisdale, and Joseph Richmond, 5 Oct. 1709." This deed also confirms the names of Anna's son Benjamin Terry, and her father John Rogers.

John Tisdale, the first husband of Anna, was born in Duxbury about 1642, a son of the pioneer John Tisdale of Duxbury and his wife Sarah Walker. The marriage record of the younger John reads, "John Tisdell Jr. married Anna Rogers of Duxbury, 25 Nov. 1664." He owned lot 23 in Freetown upon which a portion of Ascoot Village is now located. He was killed by the Indians in King Philip's War, 1675, and his house was burned. His gun was afterward recovered in Rehoboth.

Children of John and Anna (Rogers) Tisdale:

- (a) Abigail Tisdale, b. 15 July 1667; m. Mr. Nakopeace.
- (b) John Tisdale, b. 10 Aug. 1669; m. Deborah Dean.
- (c) Anna Tisdale, b. 27 Jan. 1672; m. George Leonard.
- (d) Remember Tisdale, b. 8 July 1675.

This list of the half-brothers and sisters of Benjamin Terry (84) is given in Early Rehoboth, by Richard LeBaron Bowen (1:85-88).

Children of Thomas and Anna (Rogers) (Tisdale) Terry (168 and 169), the first three born on Block Island (History of Block Island, by S. T. Livermore) and the six youngest in Freetown, Mass. (births obtained by Mrs. Hall from the Freetown VR, in the Genealogical Advertiser, vol. 5, number 1, p. 35):

- i. Thomas, b. about 1670; m. 4 Jan. 1699-1700, Abigail Dean; became a very prominent man in Freetown, assessor for 18 years, selectman for 24 years, treasurer for 7 years, justice of the peace for 37 years, a lieutenant of the militia, and a representative to the Massachusetts General Court; his son Abel had a similar record of civil and military service.
- ii. John, b. about 1681; m. 3 Apr. 1705, Roxember Farrow.
- iii. Benjamin (84), b. about 1683, certainly before 1685; m. about 1710, Margaret Colley (85).

105
106 21
107 17
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106

iv. Joshua, b. 1 Apr. 1681.
v. Samuel, b. 5 Mar. 1681.
vi. Elizur, b. 2 Jan. 1682-3.
vii. Newell, b. 10 Mar. 1675.
viii. Almira, "Alissa," b. 12 Apr. 1677.
ix. Lucy, b. 17 May 1680.

Additional info. from the history of Block Island (p. 212).

Thomas Terry's sixteenth part of Block Island was located in different parcels, the largest two of which are on the outer & south end of the island, extending from the east to the west shore, and the narrowest part of the Neck, embracing Indian Head Neck.

Additional items from the Mayflower Descendant (21:34).

John Tisdale Sr. was killed by the Indians, 27 June 1675, and his widow Sarah died at Tawton in Dec. 1677. The court records show that there was considerable difficulty in settling his estate among his four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Tisdale Jr., husband of Anne, was also killed by the Indians. His widow Anne was appointed a minutatrix of his estate, 5 Mar. 1677. The bondsmen were John Ichard, Samuel Smith, and John Rogers Jrd. The inventory included a tract of 16 acres "west of the highway," a small lot of 6 acres "east of the highway," and four large acres, one of which consisted of 100 acres of "Dorsett land." The widow received her dower rights of one-third the real and personal estate and also special allowances for bringing up the children.

Line 33
THE EUNICE BURT LINE
A Branch of the Grace Caldwell Line (1)
Synopsis

(33) EUNICE BURT, b. 1735, d. 1816;
 r. Wilbraham, Mass.;
 m. 1757, Daniel Cadwell (32, line 1).

(66) HOSES BURT, b. 1709, d. 1786;
 r. Wilbraham, Mass.;
 m. 1733, Hannah Harriner (67).

(152) HENRY BURT, b. 1663, d. 1746;
 r. Springfield and Wilbraham, Mass.;
 m. 1689-90, Elizabeth Harriner (153).

(264) JONATHAN BURT, b. 1632, d. 1715;
 came to America when a boy in his father's
 family, settled permanently in Springfield;
 m. 1651, Elizabeth Lobdell (265).

(528) HENRY BURT, b. probably before 1598, d. 1662;
 colonial pioneer from Haberton, England,
 to Roxbury and Springfield, Mass.;
 m. 1619, Uellia Marche, or Eulalia Marchat . (529).

Family History

66

MOSSES BURT,

father of Eunice (33) and son of Henry (132), was born in Springfield, Mass., 11 May 1709 (Springfield Town Records, Old Book, p. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$).

He settled in that part of Springfield which later became Wilbraham, and in 1740 was one of the 24 petitioners who asked for the separation of Wilbraham as a precinct. In 1733, he received the deed of his farm from Mary Day.

The farm which Moses Burt purchased of Mary Day was owned by members of the Burt family for 150 years. It was located on what is now Wilbraham Street and a stone house was built upon it. Besides being a farmer, Moses Burt was "an industrious weaver and reed maker."

During his residence there, Wilbraham was called a precinct of Springfield, and he was prominent in public affairs. He was also a sergeant in the militia. He and his sons, Gideon and Moses Jr. signed the non-intercourse covenant in 1774.

On 11 Jan. 1733, he married for his first wife, his cousin Hannah Warriner (67), daughter of William and Elizabeth (Weller) Warriner (134 & 135). His mother and her father were brother and sister. She died 25 Mar. 1776, aged 66 years (Wilbraham Cemetery and Wilbraham Town Records). This sets the year of her birth about 1710. She is called "daughter Hannah Burt" in her father's will and this proves that she was a daughter of William and Elizabeth and not the daughter of Ebenezer and Joanne as stated by some authorities.

The intentions of marriage of Moses Burt and his second wife, the widow Lydia Reed of Ellington, were entered 3 May 1777, at the age of 63. He died 28 July 1786, aged 77 years (Wilbraham Cemetery and Town Records). His widow Lydia died 20 May 1797, aged 74 years (Wilbraham Town Records). There are no probate records of Moses and Lydia.

Children of Moses and Hannah (Warriner) Burt (66 & 67),
born in Wilbraham:

- i. Hannah, b. 3 Mar. 1734; m. Isaac Colton.
- ii. Eunice (33), b. 30 Mar. 1735; m. Daniel Codwell (32, line 1). This marriage is not given in Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burnham, but was discovered by Mrs. Hall, and is confirmed by the manuscript Springfield Families, by Thomas Warren (p. 125).
- iii. Moses, b. 27 Oct. 1740; m. Esther Ely; he was a minute man, died just twelve months after his father, and left a will.
- iv. Gideon, b. 16 Aug. 1745; m. Eunice Merrick.
- v. Lovice, b. 25 May 1752; d. 27 Sep. 1754.

Authorities, other than those specifically mentioned:
Life and Times of Henry Burt of Springfield, by Henry H. Burt and Silas J. Burt. This authority gives Moses and his father Henry very incompletely, and does not give any of the children of Moses, but is very good on the earlier generations.

Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burnham (p. 47,48).

Springfield Families, by Thomas Warren (p. 111,125), a manuscript in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This authority gives several items not given by the others.

Family History

132

HENRY BURT,

father of Moses (66) and son of Jonathan (264), was born in Springfield, 11 Dec. 1663.

He married, first, Elizabeth Warriner (133), born 1 Aug. 1670, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Warriner (260 & 261, see line 65). The date of this marriage is given as 16 Jan. 1688 in the Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burnham (p. 45), but as 16 June 1689 in the manuscript Springfield Families, by Thomas Warren. Elizabeth died 19 Nov. 1711.

Henry Burt married, second, 4 Apr. 1716, Deborah (Stebbins) Alvord, born 5 Mar. 1672, daughter of John Stebbins, and widow of Benjamin Alvord. Her first husband was a son of Alexander Alvord (542, line 271), and died at their home in Northampton, Mass., in 1715. She was the executrix of his estate. They had seven children. There were no children by her second marriage. Her father John Stebbins died in 1679 under suspicion of having been bewitched, but no one was prosecuted for having caused his death, even tho the master was laid before the court in Boston. (Descendants of Alexander Alvord, by Samuel Morgan Alvord, p. 38).

Henry Burt was a deacon of the church and in 1698 served as a soldier in the expedition to the north against the Indians. He died 11 Dec. 1748, at Springfield.

No record of the death of his second wife has been found.

Children of Henry and Elizabeth (Warriner) Burt (132 & 133), born in Springfield:

- i. Henry, b. 16 Nov. 1690; d. 3 Jan. 1691.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 17 Apr. 1692; m. Ebenezer Bartlett. This daughter and her marriage are included by Thomas Warren (p. 108), but she is omitted from the genealogies.
- iii. Henry, b. 4 Jan. 1693-4; m. Bethia Fere, Ferry, or Terry, the last being the spelling used by Thomas Warren.
- iv. Ebenezer, b. 24 June 1696; d. unmarried 12 Oct. 1710.
- v. Joseph, b. 16 Dec. 1698; m. Thankful McRanny.
- vi. Hannah, b. 14 May 1701; m. Noah Alvord, son of Ebenezer and grandson of Alexander.
- vii. James, b. 7 Oct. 1703; m. (1st) Mercy Sexton; m. (2nd) Margaret Bliss.
- viii. Jonathan, b. 10 Oct. 1705; m. Bridget Barnard.
- ix. Moses (66), b. 11 May 1709; m. (1st) Hannah Warriner (67); m. (2nd) widow Lydia Reed.
- x. Mary, b. 8 Nov. 1711; m. Noah Hitchcock.

The chief authority for this family is the Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burnham (pp. 38, 45, 46, 47).

Family History
264
JONATHAN BURT,

father of Henry (132) and son of Henry (528), was born in England before 1628, and came to this country with his parents when about ten years old. Mr. Goodrich makes this inference for his year of birth from the date of his marriage and the births of his younger brothers and sisters. Thomas Warren infers that the year of his birth was 1632, and while not impossible, this year does not fit other known dates as well. His name first appears on the town records in Springfield in 1649 in connection with a grant of land to his father.

Altho he settled in Springfield, he married, first, in Boston, 20 Oct. 1651, Elizabeth Lobdell (265). Thomas Warren says she was probably a sister of Simon Lobdell (Springfield Families manuscript, p. 107). Very little is known about her. Mr. Warren says she died at Springfield 11 Nov. 1684. Mrs. Hall says she died in Boston.

Jonathan Burt married, second, 14 Dec. 1686, Deliverance (Langton) Hanchet, born 22 Sep. 1647, daughter of George Langton, and widow of Thomas Hanchet of Suffield, Conn. Jonathan died 19 Oct. 1715 and his widow Deliverance died 10 June 1718. (Suffield Town Records).

For a great many years Jonathan Burt was a deacon of the church at Springfield, and clerk of that town. His record of the destruction of Springfield by the Indians, 5 Oct. 1675, is the only one in existence. He was also many times a selectman or director of town affairs. His house was the one previously occupied by Hugh Parsons and his wife Mary who were convicted of witchcraft and put to death, being the only victims in Springfield of this delusion. An excellent sketch and description of the old homestead are given by Mr. Burham (pp. 24-27). It was situated on Main Street, facing the Connecticut, nearly opposite the place where the Agawam River empties into it. The house and lot were handed down among the descendants of Jonathan for six generations, 183 years, and was still in their possession when the genealogy was published. As many of the descendants bore the name of John, it became known as the John Burt homestead.

Children of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lobdell) Burt (264 & 265), born in Springfield:

- i. Elizabeth, b. 29 Dec. 1652; m. Victory Sikes.
- ii. Jonathan, b. 12 Sep. 1654; m. Lydia Dumbleton.
- iii. Sarah, b. 4 Sep. 1656; m. (1st) Benjamin Dorchester; m. (2nd) Luke Hitchcock.
- iv. John, b. 24 Aug. 1658; m. Sarah Day.
- v. Mercy, b. 7 Aug. 1661; d. unm. 2 Sep. 1683.
- vi. Henry (132), b. 11 Dec. 1663; m. (1st) Elisabeth Wariner (133); m. (2nd) Deborah (Stebbins) Alvord.
- vii. a child, b. & d. 11 Oct. 1665.

The chief authority for this family is the Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burham (pp. 33, 34, 30).

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Mrs. Hall found in the Genealogical Advertiser, (volume 3, number 4, page 122), under Bristol County Probate Records, that the will of Nathaniel Bosworth of Bristol, proved 20 Nov. 1690, requests that after the death of his wife, Bridget Bosworth, who was named executrix, his daughter Hannah was to receive 5 L, his son Jacob 6 L, his daughter Bridget 7 L, and Mary Lobdell (probably his daughter) 5 L, and John and Nathaniel Lobdell (probably sons of Mary) 10 sh each.

There is no evidence of any connection between this Lobdell family and Elizabeth Lobdell (265).

Family History
528
HENRY BURT,

father of Jonathan (264), was the progenitor of this line in America.

The marriage of Henry Burt is recorded in The Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter from the Bishop's Registers, edited by Lieut. Colonel J. L. Vivian. This record was discovered by Aaron Ferry Randall, and was first published in the Springfield Republican, 6 Mar. 1905, thirteen years after Burnham's genealogy appeared. It reads, "1619, Dec. 23, Henry Burt of Haberton and Ulalia Marche of Deaneprior." This record indicates that she was a French Huguenot, and the spelling of her name in the record is the Anglicized form of Ulalia Marchet.

Haberton is a village in Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Totness, a thriving town on the river Dart, and about 20 miles from Plymouth. Deaneprior is now written as two words Dean Prior, and is a small village about 3 miles northwest of Haberton, and almost on the edge of the wild region of Dartmoor familiar to readers of "Lorna Doone."

The names of Henry and Ulalia Burt are not found in the lists of passengers on any vessel from England to this country. The first record of them is their residence for a short time in Roxbury, Mass., where their house was burned in 1639, for which loss the General Court made a grant of 8 pounds "to the town," the why to the town is not clear.

In 1640, they left Roxbury with several children and went to Springfield where Henry became a prominent citizen. His chronological record in Springfield, condensed from his family history in the Descendants of Henry and Ulalia Burt, by Roderick Henry Burnham (pp. 18-25), is as follows:

- 1638, Henry Burt evidently became a property owner in Springfield before he brought his family there, because this year he was on a tax list of those assessed toward the cost of building a house for Rev. Mr. Moxon.
- 1640, "Leave granted to Mr. Hollyoke, William Warriner, and Henry Burt to seek out for the use of each of them a canoe tree."
- 1641, He was granted a lot of 10 acres for "plantinge ground."
- 1642, Elizur Hollyoke and Henry Burt were two of six men elected "by ye generall vote" to survey lots.
- 1643, granted three planting lots, one lot "face to ye grato river," one lot for "meddow ground on Agawam side," and one "on ye other side of ye great river."
- 1644, taxed 12 sh 6 d toward part payment of the Indian purchase.
- 1644, one of five men chosen "by generall vote of ye Towne" to direct all town affairs, including besides the usual functions of selectmen, assessors, and land surveyors, the duties of a school committee and justices of the peace.

1646-1654, reelected as one of the directors of town affairs.
1649, granted additional land on Long Meadow Brook.
1655, as the town was without a settled minister, the town paid 12 L to deacon Wright deacon Chapin Mr. Hollyoke and Henry Burt" for past services "in the Lord's work on the sabbath," and agreed to pay them 50 L a year until the town should have a settled minister.
1662, "Henry Burt, ye Clarke of ye wrights dyed ye 30th of April 1662 in ye evening & was buried May 1st."

On his death bed, Henry Burt made a verbal will, which being related by witnesses, was allowed by the Probate Court. It made provisions for his wife and children.

His widow Ulalia died 19 Aug. 1690.

Mr. Burnham states that there is a tradition in the family that Ulalia bore nineteen children and that the known dates support this story. In justice to Mr. Burnham it may be said that he did not know the date of Henry's marriage. The dates of births of the children may be calculated from their ages at death or inferred from their marriages. The names of twelve children are known. The four oldest were all born before 1629. Henry and Ulalia were married in 1619. Assuming that all births were single births and allowing the usual two years between births, these four oldest children might have been born in 1621, 1623, 1625, and 1627, and a fifth child might have been born in 1629 and if so one of the five died in infancy. This means that there could have been in all probability only one child more than the twelve whose names are known. Hence Ulalia was the mother of not more than thirteen children, one of whom may have died in infancy in England. This was a large family, but not unusual.

Children of Henry and Ulalia (Marchet) Burt (528 & 529), those preceding Dorcas born in England, Dorcas born probably in Roxbury, and the four youngest certainly born in Springfield:

- i. Sarah, b. probably in 1621; m. (1st) 20 June 1643 Judah Gregory; m. (2nd) Henry Wakley.
- ii. Abigail, b. probably in 1623; m. (1st) Francis Ball 3 Oct. 1643; Grover Cleveland was one of their descendants; m. (2nd) Benjamin Munn; m. (3rd) Lt. Thomas Stobbins. In item in the magazine, Genealogy and History, number 8595, 6961, 24P (IL) AGH, 15 Feb. 1944 (5:53), states that Abigail Burt, daughter of Henry, was born in Wiltshire in 1622, and that she married Francis Ball also born in Wiltshire. This places the English home of Henry Burt in Wiltshire.
- iii. Jonathan (264), b. probably in 1625; m. (1st) Elizabeth Loddell (265); m. (2nd) Deliverance Hanchett.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. probably in 1627; m. Samuel Wright; Silas Wright, a governor and U. S. Senator from New York was a descendant; m. (2nd) as his third wife, Nathaniel Dickenson Jr., son of Nathaniel (524, line 131).
- (?) A child name unknown may have been born about 1629 and died in infancy.
- v. David, b. in 1632; m. Mary Holton; settled in Northampton; one son was captured by the Indians and never returned; another son was killed by them.
- vi. Mary, b. in 1634; m. William Brooks; settled in Deerfield.
- vii. Nathaniel, b. in 1636; m. Rebecca Sikes; settled in Longmeadow.
- viii. Dorcas, b. in 1638; d. 22 Apr. 1643.
- ix. Hannah, b. 28 Apr. 1641; m. John Bagg.
- x. Dorcas, b. 19 Dec. 1643; m. John Stiles, one of their descendants was President Stiles of Yale.
- xi. Patience, b. 18 Aug. 1645; m. John Bliss; their son John m. Anna Terry (Record, 37:35).
- xii. Mercy, b. 27 Sep. 1647; m. Judah Wright, one of their descendants was Doctor Oliver Wendall Holmes, and their daughter Mercy Wright married Samuel Allen, whose son Joseph was the father of Captain Ethan Allen.

Both the genealogies previously mentioned have been used in the compilation of this family history, together with the newspaper The Springfield Republican and original records.

Other references containing Burt data:

Register, 86:77-84, 216-220, 247-252.
 Colonial Families, by American Historical Society, p. 102.
 Families of Hume, Kennedy, Etc. second edition, by Brockman, 2:163.
 Murdock Genealogy, by Cross, pp. 117, 129, 130.

Line 39
THE HANNAH FIRMAN LINE
A Branch of the Chloe Shepard Line (19)
Synopsis

(39) HANNAH FIRMAN, b. 1751, d. 1838;
 r. Enfield, Conn.;
 m. 1775, Jacob Shepard (38, line 19).

(78) BENJAMIN FIRMAN, b. 1717, d. 1760;
 r. Enfield, Conn.;
 m. (2nd) 1749-50, Abigail Bent (79).

(156) JAMES FIRMAN, b. 1683, d. 1721;
 r. Enfield, Conn.;
 m. 1711, Patience French (157).

(312) JOHN FIRMAN, b. about 1647, d. 1684;
 colonial pioneer from Birmingham, England,
 first to Salem and Newbury, Mass., and later
 to Haddam and Enfield, Conn.;
 had a wife Elizabeth.

Introductory Note

A large amount of original research was made on the Firman family, under various spellings of the name, with very little progress until a manuscript was discovered, entitled The Descendants of John Fairman, by Charles G. Fairman, in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Mr. Goodrich felt that there was almost no chance that a Fairman manuscript could have anything to do with the Firman family, but as a last resort he examined the manuscript, and the result was a happy surprise. These data consist of items from this manuscript, which is referred to as the Fairman manuscript, together with additional information obtained by Mrs. Hall and Mr. Goodrich.

The progenitor of this family in America was never called Fairman in the original records or by himself. It is unfortunate and misleading for an author to give to the colonial pioneer and all of his descendants a modern form of the name which is used by very few persons. Also the name is spelled in various ways, the most common form Firman is adhered to thruout this lineage.

Family History
78
BENJAMIN· FIRMAN,

father of Hannah (39) and son of James (156), was born in Enfield, Conn., 16 May 1717 (Enfield PR, cited by Allen).

He married, first, 11 Nov. 1742, Hannah McGregor, born 11 Aug. 1719, daughter of John and Hannah (Pease) McGregor of Enfield. She died 3 Dec. 1749. Her surname is spelled in a wide variety of ways, and she is said to have been descended from William the Conqueror (Pamphlet by C. P. Allen, cited in the Fairman Manuscript).

He married, second, Abigail Bement (79), born 25 Nov. 1726, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Abbe) Bement (158 and 159). The intentions of this marriage were published 8 Mar. 1749-50.

Benjamin Firman served in the French and Indian War. He went to Canada in the Third Company, First Connecticut Regiment, serving from 25 May 1756 to 25 Aug. 1758. He was also in the Ninth Company of the same regiment, which marched 13 Apr. 1759, and was engaged in the reduction of Fort Louis at Oswego and the capture of Montreal. He went on an expedition to Canada a third time, serving from 8 Apr. 1760 to 21 Sep. 1760, under Lieut. Dennis Bement. (History of Enfield, by Francis Clcott Allen, 3:2537, 2640, 2641; also Conn. State Archives at Hartford, Conn.). For more details of these expeditions, see Sketch of Major General Lyman, in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Subsequent references to the History of Enfield are abbreviated to the author's name, Allen.

"Benj. Firman died 21 Sep. 1760" (Enfield PR, cited by Allen, 2:1073). A comparison of this date with the termination of his service under Lieut. Bement prove that he died of wounds or illness contracted in the army. The Fairman Manuscript adds, "It is certain that Benjamin Firman was not on the expedition to Havana in 1762 as stated by Dr. John Pease and repeated from that source in Hinman's Puritan Settlers. On the contrary he died at Fort Edward from illness or wounds acquired from service in the Canadian expedition, that fort being a sort of military hospital." The administration of his estate was granted to Ephraim Pease of Enfield 24 June 1761. The estate was appraised at 39 L 12 s, of which 32 L represented the value of his house and land. (Hartford PR, 17:120).

The widow married again according to a family tradition, written by her descendants in Vernon, Vermont, but the name of her second husband was not remembered by them, and it has not been found in the records. The tradition continues with this statement, "The children by her first husband were put out of the home after their father's death." Abigail was deceased before 19 May 1772, when her son, "John Firman, an orphan, aged 20 years the 12th of June next, who was born in Enfield but has resided in Somers ten or twelve years, chose Abel Pease for his guardian." (Hartford PR).

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Children of Benjamin Firman and his first wife, Hannah (McGregory) Firman, born in Enfield:

- i. Joseph, b. 18 June 1743; probably b. Hannah Robinson; living in Wilbraham, Mass., in 1771, in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1796, and Sandgate, Vt., in 1800.
- ii. Benjamin, b. 2 Sep. 1745; m. Jerima King; settled in Wilbraham; called Benjamin Farnum or Wilbraham on the Revolutionary rolls, and Benjamin Farnum in the Census of 1790; about 1792 he settled in Cahajoharie N. Y.; ran a fulling mill in each place.
- iii. Love, b. 25 Jan. 1747-8; m. Ebenezer Scott, who when a child was captured by the Indians in the French and Indian War; after his return he served in the Revolution; finally settled in Vernon, Vt.
- iv. Hannah, b. 21 Nov. 1749; d. 31 Dec. 1749.

Children of Benjamin and Abigail (Bemont) Firman (78 and 79), born in Enfield:

- v. Hannah (39), b. 30 Apr. 1751; m. Jacob Shepard (38, line 19).
- vi. John, b. 12 June 1752; came when a child to Somers, Conn.; m. Elizabeth Pelton; removed to Vernon, Vt.; saw long service in the Revolutionary Army.
- vii. Richard, b. 24 Nov. 1753; a Revolutionary soldier; d. unm. in Enfield, 18 Jan. 1785.
- viii. Abigail, b. 22 Dec. 1754; m. Judah C. Brown who was a Revolutionary soldier; settled first in East Windsor, Conn., and removed to Highgate, Vt.
- ix. Titus, b. 26 AUG. 1756; also a Revolutionary soldier.
- x. Lucy, b. 23 Sep. 1758; m. John Bancroft; settled in East Windsor.
- xi. Submit, b. 9 Dec. 1760, about two months after her father's death; m. Lancock Hall; settled in Stewartstown, N. H., near the Canadian border.

Authorities:

Fairman Manuscript, pp. 28-30.

Enfield VR, original 1-B:55 and 2:212 for birth and marriage of Hannah.

History of Enfield, by Allen, 2:1647-8.

Vermont Genealogies, by Lewis Pub. Co., 2:401-3.

Descendants of John Ferman of Enfield, Conn., in the Essex Institute Historical Collections, 44:356, 357.

Family History
156
JAMES FIRMAN,

father of Benjamin (78) and son of John (312), was born 8 Apr. 1683, at Enfield, Conn. The original record of his birth has been marred by the ravages of time so that it now reads, "James Ferman, son of Jo --- Ferman Borne Apel 8th 168 ---." But this record appears between two others in which the full year 1683 remains. Therefore, the History of Enfield is in error in calling the year of his birth 1688, and this error nearly prevented identifying James because his father John died in 1684 according to the probate records, which was four years prior to 1688. The correct year is 1683, and his father died about a year after his birth. His father's estate was not finally settled until 1713, and at that time being 30 years old, he was named as one of the heirs.

James Firman married at Enfield, 3 Aug. 1711, Patience French (157), born in Topsfield, Mass., 23 Aug. 1681, daughter of John and Phoebe (Keyes) French (314 and 315).

James Firman became a large landowner in Enfield. He and his son James are mentioned more than fifty times in the first volume of the History of Enfield. Many of these items refer to the boundaries of their land, and a few to their election to minor town offices.

There are several land records which prove his parentage. He purchased of his brother "John Ferman of Stonington and his wife Sarah," by deed, dated 5 Sep. 1705 and recorded 18 Apr. 1715, three parcels of land in Enfield. In 1710, he was not on record as possessed of the lot of 20 acres which had been granted to his father on Coronation Brook, one of two smaller lots which were partly south of the Scantic River. By deed, dated 11 Feb. 1713-14 and recorded 10 Aug. 1715, he purchased of his brother John, then of Killingly "all rights to lands in Enfield set out to his father John Ferman." Described as a planter, by deed dated 25 Sep. 1714 and recorded 1 Sep. 1731, he sold to his "sister Dorothy Mignill, wife of Nicholas Mignill," 35 acres near Coronation Brook.

He died in 1721. His will, dated 10 Feb. 1720-21 and proved 16 May 1721, named his wife Patience executrix, and mentions four surviving sons, but only James, who was to receive a sum in cash, is called by name. On 16 May 1738, his son Richard, then over 14 years of age and called "heir of James Ferman," chose Richard French, his uncle, for his guardian. (Hampshire County PR, case 55, docket 36; Enfield TR, original, 4:46 and 6:7).

His widow Patience Firman, to satisfy a mortgage, conveyed by deed, dated 5 June 1721 and recorded 6 June 1721, to Samuel Porter of Hadley the lots which were possessed by the record of 1710 by her husband on and near Coronation Brook.



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The widow Patience married, 8 Mar. 1725-6, Ebenezer Spencer for her second husband, and removed to Somers, Conn. Some of the children of her son, Benjamin, after his death, came to Somers to live with her. Ebenezer Spencer died before 12 Apr. 1741, when land was laid out to the "Heirs of Ebenezer Spencer, late of Somers, deceased." She married, third, 25 Oct. 1749, Ephraim Colman of Coventry and died there, 4 Dec. 1750.

Children of James and Patience (French) Firman (156 and 157), born in Enfield:

- i. James, b. 7 May 1713; m. Johanna Stebbins.
- ii. John, b. 31 Mar. 1715; m. the widow Tabitha Amidon; removed to South Wilbraham and later to Springfield, Mass.
- iii. Joseph, twin, b. 16 May 1717; d. 18 May 1717.
- iv. Benjamin (78), twin, b. 16 May 1717; m. (1st) Hannah McGregor; m. (2nd) Abigail Bement (79).
- v. Richard, b. and d. in 1718.
- vi. Richard, b. 21 Sep. 1719; m. (1st) Jane Botsford; m. (2nd) the widow Lydia Baldwin; removed first to Bedford, N. Y., and later to Newton, Conn.

Authorities:

Fairman Manuscript, pp. 15, 16.

Allen, 1:27, 1'9, 238; 2:1600; 3:2222.

The abstracts of Enfield deeds are also from Allen, 3:1973-1976, 1988, 2042.

Hampshire County Deeds, E:345, 394; C:151; F:29.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, 44:356, 357.

Family History

312

JOHN FIRMAN,

father of James (156), came to America from Birmingham, England, in 1674. He was born about 1547, as his age was stated to be 31 when he took the oath of allegiance at Newbury, Mass., in 1678. His surname is sometimes spelled Forman.

The first mention of him in America is the record of the birth of his daughter Elizabeth in Salem (Salem VR, 1:21; Perley's History of Salem, 3:75). Altho he paid taxes on land in Salem in 1677, he evidently was living in Newbury at that time, as the births of two of his children were recorded in Newbury in 1676 and 1678, and he bought a house and nine acres of land in Newbury from Hugh Marcell Sr. in 1677. In this deed he was called a house carpenter. (Ipswich Deeds, 4:453, 454, at the Essex County Registry of Deeds).

The next record of John Firman is in Haddam, Conn., where his daughter Dorothy was born in 1681.

Within a year, he was among those granted land in that part of Springfield, Mass., which became Enfield, Conn. The site of his homestead there is close to the present village of Thompsonville near the cemetery on Enfield Street. Charles Abbe and Isaac Gleason owned homesteads adjoining his. He lived on the second lot north of the southern boundary instead of the seventh as erroneously stated in Allen's History of Enfield (1:105). Isaac Gleason at one time settled on the seventh lot. John Denson Sr. and John Berent Jr. settled on the fifth and sixth lots, and Thomas Abbe on the eighteenth. Thus it is seen that several ancestral families were close neighbors in Enfield.

"John Firman Sr. died 13 Dec. 1684." (Enfield VR, cited by Allen, 2:1861). The tradition is that he died suddenly while out of town. On 31 Mar. 1685, his widow Elizabeth and Isaac Meacham presented to the Probate Court an inventory of his estate, which appraised it at 55 L 8 s. On 27 May 1703, the heirs made a joint agreement seeking to settle the estate, but the final settlement was not made until 2 Feb. 1713-4, when a committee consisting of John, Isaac, and James Pease, Joseph Sexton, and Thomas Abbey awarded to the son John all the real estate provided he make just payments to his brothers and sisters: James Firman, Sarah Romerill, Elizabeth Highill, Abigail Gaines, and Dorothy Highill. (Hennepin County Hist, 1:91; and Court Records, 4:50). The last record of the widow Elizabeth is her acceptance of the terms of this distribution, on the date it was made.

When this John Firman or Forman came to America in 1674, he brought with him his wife Elizabeth, maiden name unknown, and an infant daughter Sarah. They went at once to Salem. He is not to be confused with another John Firman, who came from Suffolk County, England, was at Watertown, Mass., in 1630, returned to England, came again in 1634, aged 45 years,

and died probably before the John of this lineage was born, because on 16 d 11 m 1648, the selectmen of Watertown "ordained that John Firman's heires have a just title to a Farre as other Townsmen have." (Watertown records, pub. vol. 1, part 1, p. 17). No trace of any wife or children of John of Watertown can be found in any of the records, or authorities on Watertown history. The heirs seem to have been his brothers, Giles Firman of Watertown and Josiah Firman of Boston, all of whom were sons of Giles Firman of Nayland, Suffolk County, England. "The heires of John Firman of Watertown sold his land (which they had inherited from him) in Watertown to Barnabas Farn of Boston, who with his wife Grace sold it to Richard Beers, 25 Feb. 1652-3." (The State of Vermont, by Hiram Carleton (2:401).

Children of John and Elisabeth Firman (312 and 313), the first evidently born in England, the second in Salem, the next two in Newbury, the fifth in Haddam, Conn., and the youngest in Enfield:

1. Sarah, b. about 1672; m. (1st) 3 Feb. 1690, Simon Rurill or Rosmerill; m. (2nd) John Stiles of Windsor, Conn.
- ii. Elisabeth, b. 11 Dec. 1674; m. John Highill of Duxfield, Conn.
- iii. Abigail, b. 10 Nov. 1676; m. Bononi Gaines.
- iv. John, b. 5 Oct. 1678; had a first wife Sarah; m. (2nd) Hannah Spaulding.
- v. Dorothy, b. 10 May 1681; m. Nicholas Highill.
- vi. James (155). b. 8 Apr. 1685; m. Patience French (157).

Authorities:

Fairman Manuscript, pp. 1-15.

Allon's History of Enfield, as cited.

Salem VR, 1:21.

Newbury VR, 2:172.

Haddam, Conn., VR.

Watertown Records, all of which were examined.

Banks, Planters of the Commonwealth, pp. 73, 121.

Line 41
THE PHINE LANGFORD LINE
A Branch of the Henrietta Greene Line (5)
Synopsis

(41) PHINE LANGFORD, b. 1754;
 r. East Greenwich and Warwick, R. I.,
 and Berlin, N. Y.;
 d. 1751, Joseph Greene (40, Line 5).
(82) JOHN LANGFORD, b. 1705, d. 1765;
 r. East Greenwich, R. I.;
 d. 1727, Barbara Rice (83).
(164) THOMAS LANGFORD, b. about 1670, d. 1709;
 r. East Greenwich, R. I.;
 d. 1701, a second wife ~~Anna~~.
(326) probably THOMAS LANGFORD of Newport, R. I.
(653) perhaps JOHN LANGFORD of Salton, Mass.

Family History
82
JOHN LANGFORD,

father of Phebe (41) and son of Thomas (164), was born at East Greenwich, R. I., 10 Oct. 1705, and died there in May 1785. The administration of his estate was granted to his son John, and its value was appraised at 121 L 9 1/2 d.

He was made a freeman of East Greenwich, 12 Oct. 1726, and of the colony, 2 May 1727. He served as a Justice of the Peace and a member of the town council many years.

He married, 11 May 1727, Barbara Rice (63), born 24 Apr. 1705, daughter of John and Elnathan (Whipple) Rice (166 and 167) of Warwick, R. I.

Children, born at East Greenwich:

- i. Thomas, b. 9 Sep. 1729; m. Elizabeth Cornell.
- ii. Sarah, b. 6 Oct. 1731.
- iii. Phebe (41), b. 26 Apr. 1734; m. Joseph Greene (40, line 5).
- iv. Ellen, b. 12 May 1737; m. Abraham Greene.
- v. John, b. 15 May 1740; m. (1st) Desire Tucker; m. (2nd) Ruth Greene.
- vi. Barbara, b. 20 Mar. 1745; m. Stuteley Wicks.

Authorities:

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I., p. 337.

The Langford Family, by Thomas Lincoln Casey, in the Narragansett Historical Register, 2:302-308.

Family History

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THOMAS LANGFORD,

father of John (82) was born about 1670, but his parentage has not been fully established.

The first record of the Langford family in Rhode Island is the employment of a Thomas Langford and Jacob Pender to carry a delegation of deputies of the General Court in a boat from Newport to Narragansett. This was done 20 June 1670, the year that the Thomas of this lineage was born. Obviously as this Thomas was less than a year old at the time, he was not the Thomas who did the ferrying. Thomas, the ferryman, was perhaps the father of the Thomas of this lineage. No other record has been found of Thomas the ferryman. American Ancestry (5:153) says that Thomas Langford of Newport (the ferryman) was born at Salem, Mass., son of John of Salem, but no proof has been found for this statement.

Thomas Langford of this lineage was settled in East Greenwich as early as 1698, when he was recorded as an owner of land there. The next year he was on a list of freemen. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1694, he received a legacy of a pied horse from John Greene of Newport.

His first wife Comfort died about 1699, leaving one child. By his second wife Sarah, whom he married in 1701, he had four children. After his death, she married, 13 Sep. 1711, as her second husband, Immanuel Rouse. She had children by her second husband, as indicated by the record, "The eldest son of Immanuel and Sarah (Langford) Rouse was Jacob Rouse, born 24 May 1715." Called "Sarah Rouse, widow," she was living in East Greenwich in January 1755, but died soon afterward.

In 1708, Thomas Langford and his wife Sarah sold to Zachariah Jenkins of Sandwich, Mass., for 330 L, a farm of 90 acres at East Greenwich.

On 11 June 1709, as he had died intestate, the Town Council appointed his widow Sarah, administratrix, and divided the estate. Thomas Langford Jr. received 100 L and many pieces of jewelry. The sons John and Jonathan received 60 L each, and the same amount was to be divided by the two daughters when they reached the age of 18 years or when they were married, whichever happened first. The estate was appraised at 482 L 7 s 11 d.

Child of Thomas and Comfort Langford:

1. Thomas, b. 22 Mar. 1695; had a wife Hannah; settled first in North Kingstown, R. I., later in Dutchess County, N. Y.

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Children of Thomas and Sarah Langford (164 and 165),
born in East Greenwich, R. I.:
i. Ruth, b. 19 Feb. 1702; m. Thomas Nichols.
iii. Comfort, b. 1 Jan. 1704; m. Thomas Casey.
iv. John (22), b. 10 Oct. 1705; m. ~~Richard~~ ~~ice~~ (23).
v. Jonathan, b. 20 Feb. 1706; m. Ann Clapp; settled
in Warwick, R. I.

Authorities:

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I., p. 336.
The Langford Family, by Thea Lincoln Casey, in the
Narragansett Historical Register, 2:503.

Line 43

THE JOANNA POPE LINE
A Branch of the Patience Terry Line (21)
Synopsis

(43) JOANNA POPE, b. 1718;
r. Dartmouth, Mass., and Exeter, R. I.;
m. 1741, Benjamin Terry (42, line 21).

(86) ELIHU THAN POPE, b. 1694, d. 1736;
r. Dartmouth, Mass.;
m. 1716, Margaret Pope (87).

(172) SETH POPE, b. 1648, d. 1727;
r. Plymouth and Dartmouth, Mass.;
m. about 1674, Deborah Perry (173).

(344) THOMAS POPE, b. about 1608, d. 1683;
colonial pioneer, first to Dorchester, then
to Plymouth and Dartmouth, Mass.;
m. (2nd) 1646, Sarah Jenney (345).

Family History
86

ELNATHAN POPE,

father of Joanna (43) and son of Seth (172), was born in Dartmouth, Mass., 15 Aug. 1694, and died 8 Feb. 1735-6.

He lived in a community called Springbrook in Dartmouth, on an estate which he inherited from his father in 1727.

He married, 14 Mar. 1715-6, his cousin Margaret Pope (87), born 30 June 1690, daughter of Isaac and Alice (Mind) Pope (174 and 175). She died 22 May 1776.

Children:

- i. Sarah, b. 26 Apr. 1716; m. Moses Washburn Jr.
- ii. Joanna (43), b. 20 Feb. 1717-8; m. Benjamin Torry (42, line 21); marriage established in his family history, but not included in the authority cited below.
- iii. Thomas, b. 12 July 1720; d. 19 Nov. 1732.
- iv. Isaac, b. 12 Mar. 1723; had a wife Sarah and ten children; his son Jonathan settled in Ohio.
- v. Deborah, b. 26 Mar. 1726.
- vi. Seth, b. 15 Apr. 1729; m. Sarah Winslow of Rochester.
- vii. Hannah, b. 20 May 1732; m. Isaac Vincent of Dartmouth.
- viii. Margaret, b. 13 June 1735; m. Chillingworth Foster of Rochester; eight children.

Authority:

Genealogy of Thomas Pope of Plymouth, by Franklin Leonard Pope, in the Register, 42:54.

Family History

172

SETH POPE,

father of Elizathan (36) and son of Thomas (344), was born in Plymouth, Mass., 13 Jan. 1648, and died in Dartmouth, 17 Mar. 1727.

According to tradition, in 1670, when a young man, he appeared as a pedler in Sandwich, whereupon he was ordered out of town. He left, but vowed publicly that he would sometime come back and buy up the town. He settled within the limits of Fairhaven and became one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the colony.

In 1675, he and his wife were driven from their home by the Indians, but at that time they had no children. In 1679, he received an allowance for returning眷 to the Indians after the war. He was commissioned lieutenant and several times elected selectman. He also served as a county magistrate for Bristol County, a representative to the General Court from Plymouth, and a Justice of the Peace at Dartmouth. In 1695, he represented Dartmouth at Boston on an appeal for the abatement of taxes on the town.

He made his money in the coastwise trade, was part owner of the sloops, Hopewell, Joanna, and Thankful, and owned a wharf and warehouse at Acushnet. In 1700, he carried out his vow to the people of Sandwich by purchasing a large amount of real estate in that village, including the grist mill, fulling mill, and weaving shop, all valued at 3500 pounds. In Dartmouth, he also owned a grist mill, saw mill, store, warehouses, several farms and houses. The value of his Dartmouth property was over 15,000 pounds.

In the article in the Register (42:54), only the first name of his first wife is given together with the information that she was born in 1655, and died 19 Feb. 1711. She has been identified as Deborah Perry (173), born 28 Nov. 1654, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burres) Perry (346 and 347). She was the mother of all his children. (Sandwich, Mass., VR, in the Genealogical Advertiser, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 35, and vol. 4, no. 1, p. 9). His second wife, who was born in 1662, and died 23 Jan. 1741, was named Rebecca.

Children of Seth and Deborah (Perry) Pope (172 and 173) born in Dartmouth:

- i. John, b. 23 Oct. 1675; m. (1st) Elizabeth Bourne; m. (2nd) Experience (Hamblen) Jenkins.
- ii. Thomas, b. 1 Sep. 1677; a mariner, master of the sloop Hopewell in 1702, trading between Boston and Connecticut ports; m. (1st) Elizabeth Manzer; m. (2nd) Elizabeth Handley.
- iii. Susannah, b. 31 July 1681; m. Jonathan Hathaway.
- iv. Sarah, b. 16 Feb. 1683; m. David Peabody.

v. Mary, b. 11 Sep. 1686; m. Charles Church.
 vi. Seth, b. 5 Apr. 1689; m. Hannah Bourne; inherited
 the Sandwich property from his father.
 vii. Hannah, b. 14 Dec. 1692 or 1693; m. Samuel Hunt.
 viii. Elnathan (86), b. 15 Aug. 1694; m. Margaret Pope (87).
 ix. Lemuel, b. 21 Feb. 1696; m. Elizabeth Hunt; in-
 herited much of the Fairhaven property.

Chief Authority:

Genealogy of Thomas Pope of Plymouth, by Franklin
 Leonard Pope, in the Register, 42:51,52,54.

Relationship to Franklin Delano Roosevelt

A brother and a sister of Elnathan Pope (86) were each
 an ancestor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Thru their older
 sister Susanna (i), Grace and Walter Caldwell are
 sixth cousins of Sarah Delano, mother of the President, and
 thru Elnathan's younger brother Lemuel (ix), they are sixth
 cousins directly to the President.

The two Roosevelt-Pope lineages are as follows:

I. Thru Susanna Pope
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 Sarah (Delano) Roosevelt
 Warren Delano
 Deborah (Church) Delano
 Deborah (Terry) Church
 Susanna (Swift) Terry
 Deborah (Patterson) Swift
 Susanna (Pope) Hathaway
 Seth Pope

II. Thru Lemuel Pope
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 Sarah (Delano) Roosevelt
 Warren Delano
 Deborah (Church) Delano
 Joseph Church
 Mercy (Pope) Church
 Lemuel Pope
 Seth Pope

The Caldwell-Pope lineage and relationships are:

Grace and Walter Caldwell

(2) William Erwin Caldwell
 (5) Henrietta (Green) Caldwell
 (10) Torry B. Green
 (21) Patience (Terry) Green
 (43) Joanna (Pope) Terry
 (86) Elnathan Pope
 (172) Seth Pope, identical in all three lineages.

6c once removed in I to FDR.
 and 6c in II to FDR. (p)
 5c in II to Sarah (o)
 4c in II to Warren (n)
 3c in II to Deborah (n)
 2c in II to Joseph (l)
 1c in II to Mercy (k)
 b in I to Susanna (j)
 b in II to Lemuel (j)

In these tables, the lineage reads downward, so that
 the parent in the line is directly beneath each successor;
 "1" means identical; other letters between tables identify
 given names; "b" means brother; "lc" means first cousin, etc.

The authority is The Burgess Genealogy, by Barry Rovoy
 Burgess, 1941, pp. 65,66.

Family History
344
THOMAS. POPE.

father of Seth (172) and of Isaac (174, line 87), founded this branch of the Pope family in America. Savage (3:309) says he was in Plymouth in 1631, and that he was 67 years of age in 1675. This sets the year of his birth about 1608.

He is supposed to have been a passenger on the ship, *Mary and John*, which sailed from Plymouth, England, 20 Mar. 1629-30, and after a voyage of ten weeks, arrived at New-
port, R. I., 30 May following, bringing a large group of colonists from Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Nor-
folkshire, including Rev. John Maverick and Rev. John Barham (Blake's *Annals of Dorchester*, Mass.).

The colonists settled at Mattapan, and gave it the name of Dorchester. John Pope, whose descendants have been well traced, was a freeman of Dorchester in 1634, and in his will mentions his brother Thomas, believed to be the Thomas of this line. Several other colonists by the name of Pope came to America at about this time, but their relationship has never been established.

The narrative about Thomas Pope in the article already cited (*Register*, 42:51-54) is quite verbose and contains a few errors. The errors have been corrected and it has been condensed into the following story.

He married, first, 28 July 1637, Ann Fellowell, daughter of Gabriel and Catherine Fellowell. He died before 1640 leaving an infant child Hannah. He married, second, 19 May 1646, Sarah Jenney (345), daughter of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney (690 and 691), of Plymouth. He died before her husband as she is not mentioned in his will.

Thomas Pope was on the tax lists of Plymouth in 1633 and 1634, and was granted 5 acres at the Fishing Point next to Slocum's field in Plymouth in 1635 with permission to build a house there. He and Samuel Jenney were among the many men who volunteered to fight against the Pequot Indians in 1637 but the expedition was disbanded before it left Plymouth. In 1640, shortly after the death of his first wife, he sold his lot at the Fishing Point, and was granted 5 acres at the South Endow.

Between 1647 and 1670 several court actions were brought against him for slander, fighting, and vilifying the ministry. He was evidently a man of violent temper and little tact, but he was honored by his fellow citizens who elected him frequently a constable, highway surveyor, and jurymen.

In 1673, he and others were granted land at Saconnett, now Little Compton, R. I., but being unable to settle there and secure title according to the terms of the grant, they gave up this plan, and were granted permission to settle elsewhere. They chose the tract which is now the town of Dartmouth.

"Mistress Jenney," mother-in-law of Thomas Pope, was also one of the original Dartmouth proprietors, and two of her sons, Samuel and John Jenney, were among the first settlers.

They had been at Dartmouth only about a year, when King Philip's War broke out, and in July 1675, his son John, his daughter Susannah, and her husband Jacob Mitchell were all killed by the Indians, "early in the morning while they were fleeing on horseback to the garrison whither the Mitchell children had been sent the afternoon before." (Register, 15:265). All the houses in the settlement were burned and the fields laid waste. It is supposed that Thomas and his family were refugees in Plymouth or Sandwich for the next three years.

The will of Thomas Pope, dated 9 July 1683 and probated 2 Nov. 1683, contained bequests to his son Seth, his grandson Thomas, his grandson Jacob Mitchell, his daughter Deborah Pope and other daughters, and his son Isaac. He ordered his "Indian Lydia to live with my son Isaac until she is one and twenty years of age." The value of the estate, according to the inventory, was 274 pounds. (Plymouth Colony PR, vol. 4, part 2, pp. 102-104).

Thomas Pope and his first wife Ann had one child:

1. Hannah, b. in 1639; m. Joseph Bartlett; had 7 children.

Children of Thomas and Sarah (Jenney) Pope (344 and 345) born in Plymouth:

- ii. Seth (172), b. 13 Jan. 1648; m. (1st) Deborah Perrot (173); had a second wife Rebecca.
- iii. Susannah, b. in 1649; m. Jacob Mitchell; 3 children.
- iv. Thomas, b. 25 Mar. 1651; d. young.
- v. Sarah, b. 14 Feb. 1652; m. (1st) Samuel Hinckley; m. (2nd) Thomas Buckins.
- vi. John, b. 15 Mar. 1655; never married; killed by the Indians in July 1675 with his sister Susannah and her husband.
- vii. Joanna, b. about 1659; m. John Hethering; 6 children.
- viii. Isaac (174, line 87), b. after 1663; m. Anna Land (175).

Authorities not already mentioned:

Genealogy of Edward Small, by Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill, Revised Edition, 1934, 2:666-666, which cites Plymouth Colony Records and Court Orders, 1:53 and 2:83.

Line 65

THE MARY WARRINER LINE

A Branch of the Grace Caldwell Line (1)

Synopsis

(65) MARY WARRINER, b. about 1708, d. after 1790;
r. Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1732, Daniel Caldwell . . . (64, line 1).

(130) EBENEZER WARRINER, b. 1681, d. 1737;
r. Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1701, Joanna Dickenson . . . (131).

(260) JAMES WARRINER, b. 1640, d. 1727;
r. Hadley and Springfield, Mass.;
m. 1664, Elizabeth Baldwin . . . (261).

(520) WILLIAM WARRINER, b. probably before 1618, d. 1676;
colonial pioneer from England to Springfield;
m. 1650, Joanna Scott (521).

The chief authority for this line is *The Warriner Family of New England Origin*, by Edwin Warriner, pp. 15-20, 26-40, 49-50. Other authorities are indicated by special references.

Family History
130
EDWARD M. WARRINER,

father of Harry (65) and son of Junes (260), was born in Springfield, Mass., 11 Mar. 1681-2, died 5 Feb. 1737, and was buried in the Pine Street Cemetery at Springfield. (Miss Phoebe of Denver, Colorado; Dickinson Notes, D-529, I. A. G. Service; The Harriner Family of New England Origin, by Edwin Harriner, p. 36.)

"Ebenezer Warriner and Joanna Dickinson were joined in marriage 8 Jan. 1703-1704" (Springfield Town Records, quoted by Edwin Harriner). Joanna was born in 1684, daughter of Eleazar and Abigail (Alcock) Dickinson (262 & 263) (John's Dickinson Ancestry, by Frederick Dickinson, p. 87). After the death of Ebenezer, she married, second, Benjamin Chapin of Springfield, the intentions having been published 27 Sep. 1730. This Benjamin Chapin was born 2 Feb. 1682, at Springfield, and married there for his first wife, 9 Nov. 1704, Ruth Colton, by whom he had thirteen children. She died 5 Mar. 1737, her youngest child being then 4 years old. Benjamin Chapin died 27 Mar. 1756. His widow Joanna died 13 Oct. 1764. (The Chapin Genealogy, by Gilbert Warren Chapin, p. 15.)

On 8 Oct. 1735, Ebenezer Warriner and eleven others signed a petition to the justices of Hampshire County requesting civil action against the settlement by an ecclesiastical council of the question of the ordination of Rev. Mr. Breck. Later he signed a petition against his ordination (See family history of Daniel Cadwell (64, line 1)).

Ebenezer's gravestone states that he was an ensign.

His will, dated 21 Jan. 1736, shows that he was a yeoman. He provided that his wife Joanna should have a third of all his lands, and be supported during her widowhood. He directed his son Ebenezer to pay each of his daughters Abigail Force, Mary Cadwell, and Elizabeth Robbins, ten L each, he having given them 60 L each before. To his children David, Joanna, Martha, and Samuel, he gave 70 L each, to be paid when each married or became 22 years of age, whichever happened sooner. He gave to his son Ebenezer the house, barns, and lands on the east side of the Connecticut River. He gave to his son Eleazar the lands on the west side. His wife Joanna was made sole executrix. The witnesses were Obadiah Cooley, Robert Harris, and William Fynchon Jr. The genealogy from which the abstract of this will was taken (pp. 37,38), does not include the date of probate.

Wife	65
Linc	130
Pam.	2

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Children of Ebenezer and Joanna (Dickinson) Harriner (130 & 131), born in Springfield:

1. Ebenezer, b. 1 July 1701; d. 6 June 1713.
- ii. Joann, b. 24 June 1703; d. 26 July 1709.
- iii. Abigail, b. 12 Oct. 1705; called "daughter Abigail Fance" in her father's will; marriage not given by Edwin Harriner.
- iv. Mary (5), b. about 1706, birth not on record and she is omitted from the family by Edwin Harriner, but she is called "daughter Mary Cadwall" by Ebenezer in his will and consequently belongs in this family without question; m. Daniel Cadwall (64, line 1).
- v. Joanna, b. 15 Aug. 1711; m. Samuel Brooks.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 16 Jan. 1713; m. Caleb Stobbins.
- vii. Martha, b. 8 Mar. 1714; d. unmarried 26 Sep. 1742.
- viii. Rachel, b. 29 Oct. 1717; m. Edward Bliss.
- ix. Ebenezer, b. 20 Sep. 1719; m. Sarah Chapin.
- x. Elezakiah, b. 8 Dec. 1721; d. in infancy.
- xi. Elezakiah, b. 13 Oct. 1724; m. Mary Hitchcock.
- xii. David; also a son David is mentioned in his father's will, but is omitted from the list of children by Edwin Harriner; he may have been born about 1710.

Family History
260
JAMES HARRINER,

father of Ebenezer (130) of Elizabeth (133) and of William (134, line 67), and son of William (520), was born at Springfield, 21 Nov. 1640 (Springfield Town Records).

He married, first, at Hadley, Mass., 31 Mar. 1664, Elizabeth Baldwin (261), baptized in Mar. 1645, at Milford, Conn., daughter of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin (522 & 523). She died 24 Apr. 1687. Three lines of ancestry have been traced to this couple as shown in the heading above. James Harriner married, second, 10 July 1689, Sarah Alvord, born in Windsor, Conn., 24 June 1660, daughter of Alexander Alvord (542, line 271). This was her first marriage. She died 16 May 1704, "aged 44 years." He married, third, 19 Dec. 1706, as her third husband, Mary Stobbins, widow of Benjamin Stobbins, who was her second husband.

He took the oath of allegiance 3 Dec. 1676, and was actively engaged in fighting the Indians during King Philip's War. He was a leader in church affairs.

He died in Springfield 14 May 1727. His widow died only seven days later.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Harriner (260 & 214), born at Springfield:
(See also the Baldwin Genealogy, by C. C. Baldwin, p. 481.)

- i. Samuel, b. 21 Nov. 1666; d. 12 Feb. 1667-8.
- ii. James, b. 19 July 1668; m. Sarah Cowland; became a prominent man in Springfield.
- iii. Elizabeth (133), b. 1 Aug. 1670; m. Henry Burt (152, line 33).
- iv. William (134), b. 6 Jan. 1673; m. (1st) Elizabeth Allor (135); a. (2nd) Rebecca Lamb.
- v. Hannah, b. 15 Feb. 1675; m. Daniel Crevos.
- vi. Joseph, b. 6 Nov. 1677; m. Hannah Bliss.
- vii. Samuel, b. 26 Jan. 1680; m. Abigail Day.
- viii. Ebenezer (130), b. 4 Mar. 1682; m. Jonah Dickinson (131).
- ix. Mary, b. 1 Apr. 1685; probably m. Increase Simes.

Children of James Harriner and his second wife Sarah (Alvord) Harriner, born in Springfield:

- x. Sarah, b. 13 Oct. 1690; m. Ebenezer Morris.
- xi. Jonathan, b. 11 Nov. 1692; m. Mercy Burroughs; he was killed in the French and Indian War 1745.
- xii. John, b. 29 Nov. 1694; d. 20 May 1795.
- xiii. John, b. in 1696; also d. young.
- xiv. Benjamin, b. 15 Apr. 1698; m. Mercy Bartlett.
- xv. David, b. 8 Oct. 1701; m. Mary Sikes.

Family History
220
WILLIAM WHITINER,

father of James (260), was the New England ancestor in the first generation in this family.

He settled in Springfield, where he was made a free-man in 1638, two years before his marriage. In 1640, he was fined for selling his lands to someone outside the plantation. In 1642, he received a grant from the colonial division of lands, drawing a lot on what is now Chestnut Street. He became the owner of a considerable part of what is at present the heart of Springfield, and his house stood near the spot where the old court house now stands, on the north side of the First Congregational Church lot.

He married, first, in 1639, Joanna Scott (261). The name was read by a Mr. Hollwood as "Scant", but Mr. Main Harriner personally examined the original records and found that the name was very plainly written "Scant." Altho the name is not common, and her parentage has not been established, the name does appear in the colonial records, and she may have been a daughter of William Scott, an early settler of Braintree, Mass. Her death record reads, "Johanna wife of Wm Harriner dyed ye 7th of ye 12th mon. 1660."

On 2 Oct. 1662, at Hadley, Mass., William Harriner married, second, Elizabeth Kitchcock, widow of Luke Kitchcock. By her first husband, she was the mother of Peter, John, and Luke Kitchcock. Her husband was a Captain Gibbons.

William Harriner died in Springfield 2 June 1676. Altho he made no will, his son James presented an agreement among the heirs, which was accepted by the Probate Court as the equivalent of a will, 25 Sep. 1677. The widow Elizabeth was to enjoy the third of her husband's estate during her lifetime, and the whole of the homestead and houselot and many other privileges. The sons, John Harriner and Joseph Harriner, and the son-in-law William Noble were to have the remainder of the property in equal shares and free of all claim against it by anyone. The inventory appraised the estate at £ 11 2s 1d.

After the death of her second husband, Elizabeth Harriner became the third wife of Joseph Baldwin, who died 2 Nov. 1691. She survived him and died 22 Apr. 1696. This Joseph Baldwin was (502), the father of Elizabeth (261), who married William's son James Harriner (260).

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Line 520
Fam. 2
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Children of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner (520 & 521), born in Springfield:

- i. James (260), b. 21 Nov. 1640; m. (1st) Elizabeth Baldwin (261); m. (2nd) Sarah Alvord; m. (3rd) widow Mary Stebbins.
- ii. Hannah, b. 17 June 1643; m. (1st) Thomas Noble; m. (2nd) Nedad Pomeroy; settled in Westville. (Register, 12:123.)
- iii. Joseph, b. 6 Feb. 1645; m. (1st) Mary Montague; m. (2nd) Sarah (Tibbals) Collins; was in the Falls Fight under Captain Turner; settled first in Northfield, Mass., and later in Enfield, Conn. (Register, 41:212,213.)

Origin

Nothing is positively known about the parentage or birthplace of William Warriner (520). The inscription on his gravestone did not include his age at death. The genealogy, to which we have referred many times, offers the suggestion that he may be connected with the Warriner family mentioned many times in the Canterbury Cathedral Register. Other parish records are quoted but no relationships have been established.

Line 67
THE HANNAH WARRINER LINE
A Branch of the Eunice Burt Line (55)

Note and Cross-Reference

Hannah Warriner (67), wife of Moses Burt (66, line 55), was the daughter of William Warriner (134), whose family history is given below. But William was the son of James (260, line 65), and the family histories of James and his Warriner ancestors are given in line 65. Hence there is no synopsis here.

Family History
134
WILLIAM WARRINER,

father of Hannah (67) and son of James (260, line 65), was born in Springfield, Mass., 6 Jan. 1672.

He married, first, at Springfield, 3 Feb. 1697, Elizabeth Weller (135), born 12 Feb. 1676, daughter of John and Mary (Alvord) Weller (270 and 271). The record of her death has not been found. He married, second, 26 Oct. 1731, at Springfield, Rebecca (Bird) Lamb, daughter of James and Lydia Bird, and widow of Samuel Lamb. The date of her birth is not known. She married Samuel Lamb, 1 Dec. 1687, and by him had thirteen children: Mary, Samuel, Joanna, Rebecca, Deborah, Thomas, Adam, Decline, Abigail, Sarah, Huldah, and two unnamed infants. Her first husband died 5 Dec. 1729. (Old Springfield Families, by Thomas B. Warren, a manuscript in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, p 410.)

The Warriner Family of New England Origin, by Edwin Warriner (pp. 33,34,45,46,47), which is the chief authority for this family, does not include the identity of Rebecca Lamb, the date of probate of William's will, nor the date of his death. As his will was dated 13 Nov. 1738, and it is stated "The widow Rebecca Warriner of Springfield by the 10th day March Anno Dom 1739/40," it is clear that William Warriner died between those dates or about 1739.

In his will, William called himself a yeoman, and stated that as his wife had been "endowed fully by a Joynture wife with me before marriage," he gave her nothing except "three months Provisiaon for herself after my decease with fuel wood for that time and no longer." As his sons William and Nathaniel had been well provided for previously, he gave them only 10 shillings each. He gave five shillings each to his "daughters Hannah Burt and Experience Chapin," they also having received gifts previously. He also gave his daughters Elizabeth Warriner 70 pounds and Martha Warriner 60 pounds, as they had not received their portions previously. His son Moses was given the homestead and houselot on the "east side of the Great River where I now dwell." His three sons Moses, William, and Nathaniel were named joint executors. The witnesses were Jonathan Church, Edward Lynchon, and William Pynchon Jr.

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Children of William and Elizabeth (Weller) Harriner

(134 and 135), born in Springfield:

i. William, b. 12 Jan. 1694; m. Sarah Estwick.
ii. Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1700; as she was unmarried
in 1750, it is surmised that the record, "13 Aug.
1700, Elizabeth Harriner, late of Wilbraham, died,
lover of administration committed to Noah Harriner,"
refers to her. Noah Harriner was her nephew.
iii. Edie, b. 27 Sep. 1701; d. 7 Sep. 1702.
iv. Nathaniel, b. 22 Feb. 1703; m. Margaret Kirrick.
v. Lydia, b. 5 Aug. 1705; d. 30 Dec. 1765.
vi. Martha, b. 21 Oct. 1706; living unmarried in 1753.
vii. Moses, b. 14 July 1708; b. Sarah Chapin.
viii. Hannah, (67), b. about 1710, as her gravestone
states she was 66 years old when she died in
1776; m. Jason Lust (65, Line 11).
ix. Andrew, b. 17 Oct. 1711; m. Anna Chapin.
x. Samuel, b. 16 Oct. 1714; d. 3 Aug. 1791.
xi. Mercy, b. 19 Aug. 1716; d. 10 Jan. 1780.

INT. 23

in day

2910

